WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

M Lambd'n, Hopkin Cour bia.

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en, Mavuek.
W. T. Cauher, Eikton.
Hord, A. et a.
B. M. Chambers, George
Berry Skalien.
er, Campbelis-Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompki
ville.

BP The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt r money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

ger We are amazed at the extent and long tucky and the almost perfect impunity with which they are earried on. Such things seem almost incredible. It is difficult to realize that they can be true. Owen county has for months been the headquarters of large numbers of the marauders. From that point they pursue their work of plunder in all directions through eight or ten of the neighboring counties and parts o of Henry, part of Franklin, part of Scott, part of Gallatin, part of Grant, and parts of other counties. Throughout all this long and broad evtent of territory, Jessey's band, sometimes going or tifteen squads, neither restrain them selve in their depredations nor are restrained they can find them; they seize merchants goods, so that the merchants, in despair, have given up the attempt to keep anything; the, lewellery, and of thing, sparing no Union man or cent eh as give them valuable help in the pro coution of their raids. There is a portion of covert of these the guerillas fly to hide them selves whenever a military expedition is set on disappears, they sally forth again upon their atrocious enterprises. There is, therefore, no mode of redatory excursions unless by having a Fed. eral force stationed permanently in the vicinity erty for the population of that region that there would be If they were living in a state of nature, without the mockery of protection from constitutions, laws, and loval military organiza tlons. And yet Owen county, we believe, is not more than fifty miles from either Louisville

There is an equally bad condition of things is other parts of Kentneky. We learn that the guerillas have taken Owensboro, Lewisport, and Hawesville, that they captured and | sacked Brandenburg, In Meade county, on Thursday and that, at the last accounts, a gang was on its way to Hardinsburg and other towns. For months three or four hundred of the 8th Kentucks rebel cavalry, organized as guerillas, have been committing spoliations and all other kinds of ctrages throughout Daviess, Henderson, Meade, Hardin, Union, Barren, and Indeed all the surrounding country, the people having no more Federal protection than if the region they and near the Tennessee line, matters are, if no resistance from either citizens or troops, but beries, burnings, and persecutions of every description. Men there do not dare, in one case or friends of the government or to do an act or speak a word indicative of loyalty last their lives should pay the penalty of their andacity In the meanwhile, those, who would glad vide fend themselves if they had the least chance.

less as infancy in the 11000y and remorseless

Lexington, or the capital of Kentucky.

Ore of the west results of this wretched con dition of things in Kentucky, a result that we thing could, the Fed al Administration, is that the late draft is re d red nug tory if not worse that I gatory. Everybody know that they but we if can led to first at al, provery le ne le ve je ed and are da' j he the call nds, the court no of to 1 1 1 1 1 1 a o every 1 don of (a titutional Uulon. the true it contists of 1 to the could be for that purpose. More ov were t dmnd stj the an but in a nd c a led into the r bel men n Own for i ce. r vone can who f Federal there ice x-men to the | Itl to the Federal cause; and Surely if 'tw w the while to have a draft, it is worth wi le to the measures for securing the

Comme refthe organ ke grans to an in where a promise to give an and inv bun exacted from a s J's as the condition of a forlough. We don't upnot, 'fou ed, t I him that, in the late grand of full plants ladia a a la sa la fr in the cwi in sea, or pleds or ser. prove that so is were quite ned as to how the we well to vite, and that they in angene al 1 ri e acted on in respect to furloug' is so 1 1 mi us. The Ed or of the or ran

A few day ago we published a communi soldiers of the 1.th ludiana battery. They say that the batters stand about six v-five for Lincoln and fifty for McClellan, but that, when an order came to its commanding officer to furlough a portion of his men to go home to Indiana to vote, he furloughed forty or fit that one pledged to vote for Morton for Gov-

And officer of the battery tell us if we want to get to go home to wate for our emperhead friends to get some of their friends to do as Governor Morton has done by them. It is very silv to undertake to denv or t

or were not abol tionists.

nestion that furloughs was given or refused to Indiana soldiers according as the latter were

Governor Morton, in a speech at I dan-apolis, ince Monday night, under the important statement that one of the State Sanitary Agent had just arrived from Atlanta, and that when he left that place. Governor Brown, of Georg a and his staff, were at the headquarters of Sher

Row many votes does his abolition excellency calculate, in round numbers, that he made by

Car The Editor of the Charleston Mercury says that he will f llow the fortunes of the Confederacy, - We have no doubt that he will, for

1bop-Tin Simaries.-It is thought that Cattanooga. He is well aware that the place pres collected there, in his present situation. would prove of immense value to him. The oplul n is freely expressed that Hood expected rucke an easy conquest, and, when starting

on his expedition, Chattanooga was the point at which he intended to strike. His plans were laid with care, and he did not dream but that this stronghold, with its valuable stores, would be surrendered to him without a struggle. He sold move on his part would place it within his gra-p. The calture of Chattenooga was rerarded as a moral certainty, and its succumbing the movement, the grand angury of succe-s, the

To accomplish this object, everything was nunications, and all of the precautions usually taken by a prudent General, to secure a safe rereat in case of disaster. Il sod's calculations have been sadly spoiled. He was too slow in his movements. A force has been concentrated at Chattanooga ample to insure its feat, le ln his rear. He has no means of subsisting his men. He caun it now hope to capture Chattanooga and the stores there, although he may make a desperate effort to accomplish this object. The country over which Union and rebel legions long ago rendered it a descalte waste. He is moving with but a small supply train, and is cut off from his base. Desperate fighting, able generalship, and rapid marching, alone will save his army from

GUERILLA FIGHT AT HARDINSBURG-THE OUTten and cleven o'clock, a band of fiften to twenty guerillas, under Captain George McCarroll, reld on Hardinsburg. The outlaws dashed into plunder the place. In this they were greatly nistaken. As so n as the citizens learned of their approach, fifty of them seized their firearms, rushed out into the street, and were read. to defend their homes. Both parties comm need minutes with scarcely an intermission between the rapid reports of firearms. The guerillas were repulsed and driven in confusion from the tla c. The leader of the gang, Captain McCarroll, of the 2d Arkansas cavalry, was shot and nstantly killed. They retreated, leaving his body on the field. John Arnott, of Buford's command, belonging to Henderson, and Louis Spurlock, of the 2d Arkansas cavalry, from Lake Providence Louisiana and one more of ent, because, atter saying that we would not be linsburg are determined to defend their hom's, receptions from their hands. By the time the

cessary, in the defence. ted that it was their Intention to pay that town Friday night, and robbed the stores. Their derepeat the attack. No doubt, if they could surse and capture the place, they would glory tobbing and mardering the citizens, and ing the town to the ground. Such an event is not likely to take place, as the people of Hardinsburg well know that safety consists in being prejated to offer defeuce, and always on guard

to resist the aggressions of outlaw bands. Clellau "the cessationist candidate." edly he is a "cessationist" in respect to a good many things. He is for the cossation of this relgu of universal corruption, for the cessation of these plping times of thieves, peculators, and shoddy contractors, for the cessation of arbitrathe constitut of onslanghts on the liberty of speech and of the press, for the cessation of the voting-machines to elect noworthy candidates office, for the cessation of the practice of using our armies with the chief view of securing partisan as irants bogus Federal votes in seditions to the public debt through extravagant, reckless, and start ing expenditures, for the cestion of executive eneroachments upon all the wers, rights, prerogatives, and functious of

the new tion of the working of that atrocious the case tion of the policy of the configertion of all the private property of the Southern people, the South the exclusive abode of a population of dail har gers, and, finally, for the cessation of

r. "Ir. Se va d in one of his re ent stump ches tock occasion to single out the Se rear of War f r pecial mention and the most ti. Laute I gy. This shows that Stanton old the reins of the Calinet and dietates its 1 lin. Mr. (1 se, a Sall mong his fellows in Staten and fuelly compiled to resign. Mr. in mery I lr, the Po tmaster-G m ral, who which denote mendacity and scoundrelism, has sl-obe n compelled to vacate his polition, and Stanton, bespatters him with praise, which all the world knows to be the most abject flattery, while Chase and Blair are doing their very best a perpetuate the terrible m smanagement of he war office by re-electing President Lincoln. What a sad sight it is to see men who have been cuts in the defence of an unworthy cause, and

But a while ago no political party dured to assert the ductrice of secession. But after this terrible serifice in its name, we are told by the ben serific pasty that we must encede the right of secession as a contrion of present Gazette.

who le in Ited them and driven them from

Let the C' in ti Gazete, or a v other colditical presente union, tal, if it can when and where and in what minner, and la igh what convention or other body, "the emocratic party" said that "we mn t concede le right of sere, ion as a condition of peace, The Gazette's assertion is a positive, unqualified, auton, wilful, aggressive, and most acrocious fals bood. It is a falschood that can be neither exceed nor palliated. It is a falsehood that should make its author shrink in shame from the daylight and sneak through the streets in

The nigger has always been proverbial for ing, and we suppose tas no wonder that his worshippers have caught the vice.

A k the Pre-Ident. Read his emanelpation roclamation. Consult lils letter "To whom t may concern." Look at the manner in which requires his satraps to drill and discipline and engineer States as a condition of their re-admission to the Union. State Institutions, State the President strikes remor-clessly down wherver he can enforce his authority.

Bennett, of the Herald, who was first fo McClellan and then against him, and then for lim again, is now against him again. He swallows his own words every three months. They are the kind of "dirt-ples" that he particularly

Our neighbor of the Press is disagreeable explosive. Ilis readers can't help faneying that a bomb la occasionally exploding in his editorial

paymasters were about to visit Shorman's army pay off the troops, but for the number of sent faward. We know of instances where soldiers have not seen the face of a paymaster of alons office most infernally. for nearly ten months, while their families have expected to find it but feebly garrisoned, and a left no record. Think of the wife and little ones o re'el power was to be the great whim tum of to him arrearages of pay which cannot bee ofit should have been in the hands of his family mitting money to the rear may be urred in mitigation of the cruel injustice, but it cannot be ble the suffering family of the soldier to draw safety. The rebel General is away from his his pay while he is fighting the battles supplies. Hostile bayonets are in his front, of the country. Provisions and ammunition are and a gallant army, that never knew de- sent to the front hundreds of tons in weight, while a few chests would earry all the greenbacks needed to pay the whole of Sherman's army. One of the appeals we have received I saw stilled and many an eye glazed in death through the hills and defiles of Georgia that best its last best for home, and turned with unutterable anguish toward the North, anxious to behold the cloudless sky that covered those the last pany to that bleeding heart before the lev hand of death claimed it forever." Cannot mething be done to show sympathy with the families of the fallen brave, or will the only re quonse to their sufferings and their destitution which comes from the national capital be an

other call for the song of "Pieavune Butler." The Editor of the abolition organ quotes fer es to think inconsistent with each other erhals be really thinks them Inconsistent There's no guessing what he does or doesn't the k inconsistent or otherwise. He has been intirely incon istent with Minself. He can be sides of every question, and, after accomplish ing this teat, be can, in a spirit like that of Alexder, sit down and take a good ery that each question hasn't a dozen more ides for him to be cu. He would like that every question should be a political, moral, or religious polygon

The organ leers and sneers at us as inconsi-

captured by the citizens, and are now held as the mass of them, with being in sympathy with soners. But one of the citizens was wound- 'the rebellion and desiring its success, we said d. Mr. Green Beard advanced to an exposed that Jeff Davis and his friends were not more osition, and received a shot in the hip, in- disloyal to the Federal Constitution than Mr ing him but slightly. The citizens of Ilar- Lincoln and his friends. Well, we repeat the whole most emphatically, and he who sees anyand guerilla bands will always receive warm thing inconsistent in it must look through those fight was nearly over, some two hundred and ble of seeing anything except "what isn't to be fifty of the people were under arms to aid, if seen." No doubt the mass of the Republicans don't wish to seenre the success of the rebellion; After their repulse, the gnerillas moved off they would be glad to put down the Southern taking the road leading to Owensboro, and sta- armies and have a Union as extensive as the old a visit. The same gang was in Brandenburg, on | slavery; but at the same time they are, as we charged, thoroughly disloyal to the Constitution. tration on Hardinsburg proved a costly They exultingly behold that violated every day we to them, and they will scarcely venture to and ju all parts. They are taught to regard it as only "lampblack and paper," and to think that it can be safely and properly kicked aslde whenever any abolition functionary, high or low, faucles that it is in his own or his party's way. And the wiseaere or wise half aere or quarter aere. of the abolition organ thinks us Inconsistent, er the abolition masses desirons of the success of the rebellion, we said that "the abolition termination to effect the dissolution of the Union and to prevent its reconstruction or restoration enough to deny the fact that the abolition leaders make no attempt to conceal such a determination ou their own part, but surely none but Idiots need be told, that lealers may entertain designs that the masses of the led do not. But we don't approve that the organ itself Is ass enough to contend that either the abolition leaders or the abolition led are for the restora

> terests! If this undeniable fact is inconsistent with the supposition that the mass of the abolitions are not in sympathy with the rebellion and do not desire its success, the worse for the ma's of the abolitionists. We think they had better down upon their marrow-bones and pray John Brown and all the rest of their Saints to deliver them from their would-be champion. ra-Simon Comeron, as Chairman of the Pent sylvania Abolition State Central Committee, alleals to all who believe in fair derling and honest voting to prevent attempts

all want it restored, If at all, under another and

"Simon says wig-wag," you must be careful of what Sim in does, as well as what he says, and he, with Colonel Forney, were for years pitted again t each other as leaders of rival sections of the Locofoco party, until they locked borns in the United States Senstorial squabble before the Peunsylvania Legislature in the sessicu of 1856-7. Simon enight Forney there by the de atrous game of "wig-wag," and since that time Forney has been the most obsequious adores him: like Caliban before the potent spell f Steplano's bottle, he called him "a brave self Lis subject, until In the very cestary of his admiration he cried out:

This was when Forney deserted Buchanan, and ever since that time he has been in ging

Both 1 aster and man are well known to the country, and it will execte universal laughter

and to have Forney backing up the appeal. We learn from the de patches that a cumne see, called upon the President last Saturday and presented him a petition complaining of ment of that State, and asking for Executive interference in order that relief might be afforded President, after some parleying, promised the committee a reply in writing. We shall be glad to see it. Let us have it speedily. Let it come in time for the people to have it in view when

of the constitution in November. A Federal officer from Owen Informs as that, when the guerillas cannot obtain what they want on this side of the Ohio, they cross over to Indiana where they have no difficulty in getting outfits of horses, &c., wherewith to traverse and ravage Kentucky. And yet our ndiana neighbors are continually taunting uon account of the guerilla spoliations committed among us. That's decidedly interesting.

"Cease hostilities and withdraw the armies," *Cease hostings-convention.
said the McClellan Convention.

Cincinnati Times.

calls it, did not say "cease hostilities and with-draw the armies." The assertion that It did is

as black a falsehood as ever emauated from

Sotan's sooty throat. The taking of Colonel Wolford from th vice by the President has undoubtelly east Kentucky hundreds of lives and hundreds of thousands of property. That's paying pretty dear for the gratifica'lou of one man's spite and

nt of la politics, is the elief tyrant of the two sections as the second of The of all his sub-tirant', satisps, underlings, is complaining letters we receive from soldiers we the algolition candidate for the Vice-Presidency mue the promi ed remittances have not been Andrew Johnson, Military Governor, so-called, of Tenre ee. The satrap administers this an-

Our readers have seen the proclamation, in been almost destitute at home, and they them- which the Tennessee satrap pre-cribes, as a conselves going through all the trials of the Atlan- dition of voting in Tennessee, a test-oath at the ta campaign, of the like of which history has pells, excluding every citizen who will not swear, in substance, that he is against of him who mounted the breach, fell with his McClellan and against the Chicago platform. country's colors in his hands, and now sleeps A measure more andacions, more infamous beneath the soil of Georgia; there would be due more openly and abominally despotic, cannot lected short of a year; and three-fourths, if not adopted under the anspices of the President and all of it, will be absorbed into the pocket of sto be carried out if possible under his ausome thieving pettifogger or claim agent, when pices. So both the abolition candidate for every sixty days, as the law provides. The dif-finity of reaching an army in motion and re-the tremendous sin against every principle just as outrageous, on the part of the deried that some I han could be devised to ena- two abolition candidates, to resort to such means of scenning power, as it would be to declare, by something like a Mexican pronunciamento, their own election, without the poor mockery of a popular wote. The supporters of Blach, usture, bluch! bestow them tail and borns! There is, in the sat.ap's administration, one

ttle Incident which we have never mentioned

but which shows the character of his despotism ery strikingly, though not more so than hundreds of others that might be cited. A year ago, more or leavy Mr. Sickles, a respectable ereliant of Nashville, rented to S. C. Mercer. the satrap's paid under-trapper, servant, and doer-of-all-work, a building or part of a building for a printing office. The conditions of the atract required that the rent should be paid monthly in advance, and that Mercer should cer, instead of fulfilling the conditions, got in arrears for six months' rent, and Sickles, unhim for the amount due and gave him notice to quit. He recovered judgment and placed the im in the hands of a civil officer for collection. Moreer ran with his complaint to the estrap, who promptly sent an order to the and directed Sickles to appear before him. Sieldes replied that John son'e ould call upon him if he wished to see him. Thereupon the satrap sent nieger guards to drag Si kles into bis pres ence. In the short interview that followed, the rap said to Sickles that he should be paid his rent, but would not be allowed to proceed nt was not all he wanted-that he must have his room or rooms according to contract. The satrap's reply in substance was: Sir, if you undertake to proceed against Mercer and to eject him from your house, I will put you s yielded to the base threat but made a publication of the facts in the Nashville Press. tantly the satrap sent his nigger guards to drag Sickles again before him, and then told him that, if he didn't withdraw his publication. would send him across the rebel lines h wenty-four hours. Siekles, not being philoso phical enough willingly to (abandon all his operty and starve in the Confederacy, pubished a little paragraph, saving that he withdrew his statement, but not saying that there

asserted, and he still asserts, that all he said was true, and that he is ready to prove it to anybody that wishes the proof. Now we ask what the people think of a canidate for the Presidency and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, one of whom, under the auspices of the other, perpetrates such unparalleled enormities. Let the people decide whether such things shall be indorsed by their verdiet. because, having stated that we did not consid- to the utter scandal of the cause of civil liberty in the United States. The United States Con stitution ordains that no power in the country here is a vulgar and low-lived tyrant who hesitates not at stamping men's solemn and written outracts under his accursed hoof to enable stipendiary Editor, corruptly sustained by him for years from government funds, a detected smuggler of contraband articles to the rebels, to set at panght his neemilary and other obligations! If the satrap were himself a whit too money, he would have dropped his miserable sycophant and toad-enter on seeing the proof, under the toad-cater's own hand, of his having tion of the Union under the Constitution. They been, even while holding a Federal offlee, guilty

a very different constitution, a constitution Who, then, will vote for the ticket containing abolishing slavery, changing essentially some the names of the Tennessee satrap and the masgreat and important features of the Republic. ter that countenances him? You, Mr A? You, Mr. B? You, Mr. C? You, Mr. D? Open your mouth! Wag your tongues! Let the nation hear from you!

It seems that we misunderstood, to some stent, the facts communicated to us in regard to the drafted men and the guerillas in Owen coun-Thirteen hundred and sixty men were draftin that county, and the Deputy Provost Marshal informs us that about two bundred have resorte l, some of them putting in substitutes, and me others being evempted for legal causes. Of our e the great mass of the thirteen hundred and sixty have failed to report. The guerillaay that they will kill those who have supplied nt titules-that the offenders shall never li-Owen again; and a portion of the persons thus threatened are fleeing from guerilla ven-Provost Marshal, Mr. Snell, doesn't date, without adequate protection, to serve notice on the thousand or so of drafted men in Owen who have not reported: he wishes to have a hundred soldiers detailed from this city to aid 1 in in the performance of his official duties. It is underiable that all such of the drafted men in Owen as prefer the rebel or guerilla service to the Federal service are joining the marauding bands without the least hindrance or attempt at hindrance, and that others are taken off against their will, there being no loval force to prevent the rufficuly mestionably the guerilles will get three times as many of the drafted men as the Federal

We misunderstood our informant in another particular. We thought that he spoke of cerain wild portions of Owen which the guevillas made their headquarters and their hiding-places, con mit depredations in nine or ten neighboring counties and parts of counties. The matter, than we understood it to be. The counties and parts of countle, that we named have their own crillas, being as thickly filled with them as wer, and some of them, It is said, even more ckly. It seems a shame and a disgrace, that, ith so many and so offective Federal troops as e have in Kentucky, such a condition of things at injury not only of our people but of the

Federal service. The abolitionists of New York City have ne of their public places of meeting at the tuer of Broadway and Twenty-third street. t Is a large hall, and after their adjournments groballs have been held in it. The theory of seegenation is gaining ground rapidly. The almetto Herald, of the 29th ult., published at ort Royal, S. C., gives an account of a soiree name given at that place by two "leading lles in colored circles," which "was attended nd many white quests," The report adds that the party was a very recherche one, and everyling was in taste." The Herald says nothing out any other sense except that of taste. How bont touch and smell?

er Why don't McClellan resign his General's mmission? ask his abolition oppouents ho seem to forget that Andrew Johnson still holds on to his Brigadier-General's pay and the

TA correspondent of an abolition paper ex resses full confidence that the mountaineers of Kentneky will attach themselves to the "Administration party." Undoubtedly that party has | Nashville Railroad named Sipy. His wife is of a pair of mounting-ears attached to it.

Yeoman, and W. P. D. Both have applied to the gard to the quotas of the counties in the Second District. Christian county may be entirely relieved through the operation of an order explained the other day. Hancock will receive cred it for some enlistinents on board a gunboat for which the county has yet received no credit, There will be much dilliculty in obtaining credit for the negroes culisted in Northern States. The following butter and orders will show what

remaining to be done: Washingrox, October 10, 1861. Washingroy, October 10, 1861.
Shi: In behalf of the citizens of the Second congressional District of Kentneky, and of the county Coart of Daviess, who have deputed me, ask that Capt in R. Grisson, Provost Marshal or the listrict, or Major W. H. Sidell, Provost Jarshal for the State, may be authorized and install clash a reset.

enumber so ascertained; and, if this can

white number so ascertained; and, if this cannot be done, then—

2. To secertain the number of able-bolied male slaves who have left since their circlinent, and deduct them from the lists.

3. That the enrolment be corrected by deflicting from it those who have volunteered or oven conceripted into the rebel service since the enrolment was made. If this and the preceding tem are not granted, the result will be that many Union men unto it the end be drafted to lift the places of run away slaves and rebel remits and conscripts, the quotas being assessed on the full curolment.

4. That persons heretofore drafted and who awe paid the \$300 exemption money may be also from the enrolment, and to the extent last the enrolment is reduced by this and the wo peceding canses the quotas besed upon such orolments be proportionately reduced, and, if this cannot be made to take effect before he draft, that it may do so after the draft and

in, it als cannot be made to take easet before e draft, that it may do so after the draft and forc the men are sent into the service.

5. That each volunteer recruit for three years all-ting since the call for 500,000 men may be edired and held equal to three one year men.

6. That the Surphis credits of the several conn-

an of the trail in the distinct.

I will add, with equal propriety, that the same equitable principles may be applied to the whole state, for the reasons given in conversation with

on.

Very respectfully,

GEO, IL YEAMAN,

General James B. Fay, Provost Marshal

alve free access to the accounts by their oflast may exist in relation to credits and quotas and prohibiting any Interference with colored listitutes in the way of suggestions about the dvantages of volunteering. There is no difference whatever except in the matter of bounty. erally obviates that, if it does not put the advanage in faror of the substitute. The manner of isposing of surplus credits and of giving credits for three years' men had already been decided adversely on the application of other States. Upon other points the following order has cen issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT. Provost Maishal, General's Office, -Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1864.) Major W. H. Sidell, 15th U. S. Infantry, Ac aset, Process Marshal General for Kentuck, Louisride, Kentucky:

MAJOR: The Provost Marshal General direct e to instruct you to allow credits to the Sec ad District of Kentneky for all colored recrnits idents of that District, who have been mi are able to ascertain thenumber. Recruits who have enlisted in Ohlo, Indiana, and other loval States, have been eredited to those States, and will not be credited to Kentucky. Any claim which the State of Kentucky may present on this account will be subject for adjustment between the State authorities of Kentucky and the authorities of Kentucky and the authorities of Kentucky and the authorities of those States in the settlement of credits herenfter. But, at the same time, you will instruct the Board of Earolment, in addition to the instructions of Circular No. 24, 1864, to correct the eurolment lists by striking therefrom the names of all who have not been credited to that district, and also the names of such persons as have been conscripted by the rebel armies or guerilla parties, and carried beyond the lines of the Union forces.

Having corrected the enrolment lists, you will modify the quotast to the same extent. These corrections will be made as speedily as possible, and will not be allowed to delay the operations of the drift, but in the event that more drafted men are held to service in any sub-district in the district than its proper quota is shown to be able to ascertain the number. Recruits will be callisted in Ohio, Indiana, and other low was a word of untruth ln it. He has ever since

i are held to service in any sub-district i district than Its proper quota is shown to b the proper quota before they are sent to the general lendezvous will be discharged, com It is presumed that these alterations of quotacessity for any delay in the draft, as the co-ctions will be applied by you in considering

It has been stated that the Provost Marshal

nates. You will see that this is not permitted, as the law permits substitution as well as volunteering. The channel through which a soldier enters the army is to be determined by the parties interested, without any interference by the Provost Marshals.

I am, Major, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
N. L. JEFFRIES,
Col. and Ass't to Pro. Mar. Gen.
Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Hon. G. H. Yeaman, M. C.
N. L. JEFFRIES, Col., &c. The following is the circular referred to:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Offic Washington, D. C., June 25, 1854. Circular, No. 21.

whose names may have been omitted by the prer enrolling officers; all persons who shall art the age of twenty years before the draft; aliens who shall declare their intention to

The Board of Enrolment shall have copies of

3d. Over age.
4. Permanent physical disability of such de as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. To the duty of hearing and acting upon claims for exemption, Boards of Enrolment are enjoined to devote all the time that can be spared from other less pressing duties. They will report to the Provost Marshal General, for the purpose of correcting lists on tile, at the end ocach month, upon sheets of Consolidated Enrolment lists, the names and residences of all persens who have been added to or stricken from the rolls during the month. They will send with each report a recapitulation, showing in concise form, the number carolled at the time of lorwarding the last list, the number stricken from the enrolment, and the number added to it sluce that time, and its actual condition at date of report.

JAMES B. FRY.
Provost Marshal General. as may aid in the correction and revision thereof

The papers say that Jeff Davis is "down in Georgia." We trust that he will soon be There is a conductor on the Loui ville and

Provost Marshal General.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1301.

re The Editor of the abolition organ says that he should like to see what sort of a Union State we would make of Kentucky If we could have our will. If he doesn't know very well, he | ble to the organ's green and tuling nonage, we mu tle as blind as a blind mole in the pocket of a blind man feeling his way in a blind allev. We certainly wouldn't, if we had our will, make | give the cut direct to everything like truth, can-Kentucky such a Union State as the Lincoln authorities have made Tennessee and Mississippi and Arkansas and Louisiana and Florida. where they have had or fancied they had their will. We would have Kentucky go resolutely and nuffinehingly and to the end for the restoration of the Union and for the undisturbed enoyment, by all her people, of the rights guar anteed to them by the constitution and the laws, the civil authority and the military authority operating each within its appropriate

The organ refers to the Journal as saying that 'so large a proportion of the white population of Kentucky are disloyal as to farnish more men for the rebel army than our own out of the draft lately made." Our neighbor would make his poor, duped, cheated, humbigged, bamoozied friends think that we spoke of the majority of the Kentneky people as disloyal. We did not; a very large portion of our loyal men are in the Federal army as volunteers, but no disloyal ones, so that those who were subject to the late draft were not, as a body, a fair ecinen of the population of our State in respect to loyalty. Moreover, we cited in our article the notorious fact, not only that a large number of drafted men voluntarily joined the guerillas, preferring the rebel to the Federal service if they must go into either, but that a very large number of others were picked up daily by the numerous guerilla bands prowlig in all directions and forced luto the rebe service against their will. We have no doubt that the late draft will swell the rebel far more than the Federal ranks, but this is no Imputation, except in the opinion of wild, hare-brained and malignant fanaties, upon the general loyalty of Kentucky.

The organ says: "The loyal people of Kenncky will find out, if they don't already see it, that a military government is about the only on that can be trusted in the present crisis." Our wardly to the result he longs for. The tyranny now practised in this State by the Administra ces to al' proper citizens, with the view of cor- tion isn't enough to satisfy him and probably by him that a military government is "about the only one that can be trusted," and the infer ence is, that, if we know what's for our good, we shall bless the Powers at Washington for giving us such a government as the An iy Johnon government in Tennessee and the Butler government in Louisiana. Yes, we shall be exected to thank Heaven and Mr. Lincoln for nch a kind of bogus liberty and burlesque free dom as men, with bayonets within an inch of their months, exercise in those miserable states. We are told substantially that we are too much bloated with freedom here in Kentucky, and that a little or a good deal of Lincoln phleboto my Is needed to deplete us to a heaithy condition. What think you, fellow-citizens, of a Liucoln organ in the midst of ns, invoking the establishment of a military government to abolish our Governor, our Legislature, our

The Editor of the organ expresses the opinion that we regret the desertions of drafted men only because we lose the votes of the deserters.

Co. D., 1st U. S. V. V. Engineers, Chattanooga, Oct. 12, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The Ohlo State election passed off yesterday all one way, for the best reason in the world; but one ticket could be found. A number of my company went to Colonel Stanly's headquarters, and inquired for Democratic tickets, and received the following reply: "There have been several copperheads here looking for tickets, but we don't have that kind." Observe that at Colonel Stanley's the election was held. No Democratic ballot could be found in Chattanouga, nulless some Democrat forunnately had one sent from home. If we are not to be allowed to vote, unless we vote for Lincoln, we would like to know it.

ould like to know it.
"Who is to blame about this?" is a question asked me by half the men l met this morning Yours, AN OLD SOLDIER,

This soldier, who by his name anthenticates his statements, buts two important questions, which we beg to repeat, and to urge upon the respectful consideration of all Immediately concorned. The facts he states are certainly disgraceful to somebody. They are as certainly niurious to the cause of McClelian and the Union. "Who," our correspondent asks, "is to blame about this?" "Is the November electanooga in the same way?" These, as we have said, are important questions. We commend hem to the public in general, and to the Demoratic Central Committee of Ohlo in particular. The public, as we are confident, will have no lifficulty in fixing the "blame" upon the minions of Lincoln, and we hope that the Committee will have no insurmountable difficulty in taking such measures as shall prevent the November election from going "by default at Chattanooga In the same way,"—such measures as shall comand at the November election some approach to equal privileges for the Ohio soldiers who love icClellan, and who desire to vote, as they have fought, for the Union whose banner he upholds. Our correspondent, we should add, describes he election at Chattanooga, but there is reason to believe that his description will answer tolrably for almost all the elections held in the field. The matter evidently demands the prompt and best consideration of the Democratic Committees of every State whose soldiers vote.

P. S. After the article above was in type, we eccived the letter of "Vindex" which we oublish on the first page of this number of the Johnnal. Let the friends of the Union ponder the facts disclosed in this letter. They are facts tyramical and exasperating enough to "stlr a fever in the blood of age." In view of them, we beg with additional emphasis again to urge the whole matter upon the prompt and best consideration of the Democratic Committees of the several States immediately concerned.

REPORTS FROM POUND GAP. A reliable gen teman writes to us from Irvine, Estill county, timt it is currently reported and believed in that section of the State that a rebel force is now in the vicinity of Pound Gap, trying to pass through for the purpose of invading Kentucky. The report may be true, yet the military authorities feel no anxiety in regard to the situation. The road through the gap was so blockaded by General Burbridge in his receut expedition that it is almost a matter of impossibility for an army effect the passage, especially when acc anied by artillery and supply-trains. If the rebels are now in the vicinity of the gap, it will require a long time for them to rem nctious so as to get through and press' their there is not the allelitest cause for apprehension or alarm, as the movements of the rebels are osely watched, and care will be taken to prevent them from accomplishing their object-a

A friend writes ns from Metealf county at the crop of tobacco has all been saved clear of frost. The leaf will be of good color, but ighter in weight than the crop of last season He thinks the crop will fall short in Metealf, Hart, Green, and Barren counties one-half. Anther friend writes from Caldwell county, and also not be one-tenth of last year's, as the frost on as transparent as the most transparent of its the 8th of October injured the leaf very much.

\$3 The abolition organ says that the Jouriding what it can, in its feeble and spite ful dotage, to beget a tumult at the polls" in this State in November. If the Journal's "feeble and piteful dotage," so called, isn't preferaeare not how soon it is huddled away moder It will live half long enough to cut its teeth, though it drivels and slavers and malls as if it were cutting the whole twenty. four at once. Of course it has no expectation of being believed when it maliciously charges hat we are endeavoring to "beget a tumult" at the polls in November.

The organ says that we "know as well as any

ne that there is no shadow of ground for aprehension that any authorities whatever wil nterfere to prevent a free, full, and fair election." We may know this "as well as any one," but we have no evidence that "any one" knows We ask again, as we have repeatedly asked lready, what right or reason we have to know, or even to presume, that an Administration which, through Andy Johnson, has prescribed a test-oath in Tennessee, ruling away from the polls every man who may refuse forswear the Chicago platform, not prescribe a similar test-oath in Kentucky! Of course the Administration 14 none too good to prescribe such an oath here; the only mestion le whether it is too politic. We don't suow what oath or oaths the Elitor of the organ wants, I nt he has declared himself warmly in favor of having Federal troops and Federal ronets at the polls, and we cannot guess what influences he may be able to exert upon the Adninistration, even if its present impressions are galast the employment of military force at the oting-places. How under Heaven are we to dministration's organ is pronouncing in favor of the use of guns and bayonets, and when the resident has violated his direct promise and polled. What honest man believes that such studedge to distinguished Kentuckians to issue a roclamation or order guaranteeing a free elec-

The organ says that the burden of our article Monday is that "there is no danger to the the polls holdly." There is very little that is onstitutional in the polities of our neighbor, out he certainly has a constitutional disability quote the language of an opponent correctly. latter his constitution like an apopleetie stroke. We didn't sav anything about the McCleilan nen's "marching out to the polls boldly;" we poke only of their going to the polls. "Marchng" implies the forms of military organization and movement; going implies nothing more than assembling, each man upon his own reponsibility, to exercise, under the laws, the God-given and Constitution-given right of suffrage. And we didn't say a word about the people's ascembling "boldly," though we think that this is exactly the way in which they should

The organ says that our article is "full of illoucealed and venomous defiance of military uthorities." There is in that article nothing 'ill-concealed" or well-concealed, nothing conecaled at all; we said exactly what we meant, and said it in the plainest words. We said to the conservatives of Kentucky, that, if they will rally in November, they need fear nothing-that there are not Lincoln bayonets enough in Kentneky effectually to suppress her voice at the olls. It is very true, that, at some few points, ayonet-points might prevail, but certainly not to an extent to effect essentially the result in the State. The Editor of the organ objects bitterly to wants them to feel latimidated, scared, frightened. He wishes them to stay away from the polls under the trembling apprehension that there are bayonets enough around them to let murder the elective franchise before their dying eves. He desires them to understand distinctly, that, if they be permitted to vote at all, it will his arm, pelting every passer-by with his foul be entirely a matter of forbearance, mercy, be entirely a matter of forbearance, mercy, clemency, on the part of the military authoricolu's troops carry the right of suffrage, as soldiers sometimes carry bouquets on holidays, in

> HOPKINSVILLE, Kv., Oct. 5, 1864. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: There being a great variety of opinions as to what the words loyalty and Union mean, if you will deflue the two words, you will confer a favor on an old subscriber.
>
> Yours, with great respect.

We very willingly comply with the request of our correspondent, though we hardly think that oward lessening the "variety of opinions" to not from the direct meaning of the words of the principal ones. The word Union, in our olitical vocabulary, signifies the States united idelity to the Constitution and the Laws. of opinious" as to these points. But what s the Constitution? and what are the opinions" arise, the various oplnions, however, falling under two great opinions, which are respectively the bases of the two great parties in this contest for the Presidency. One of these two opinious is that the Constitution means exactly what it declares, in the construction of the Sur reme Court and of the foremost jurists and ment of the government down to the present epoch, with the corollary that the Laws are declarations of the public will constitutionally expressed by the legislative authority. According to this opinion, by rity signifies fidelity to the Constitution and the Laws in the established acceptation of these terms. This opinion, which asserts the doctrine of constituional government, is the basis of the conservative or Democratic party, whose candidate is McClellan. The other opinion is that the Constitution and the Laws mean whatever the President may see fit to declare in his ancontrolled discretion, which is consequently the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and the Laws to the contrary notwithstanding. According to this opinion, loyalty signifies fidelity to involve a breach of allegiance to the Constitu tion and the Laws. This opinion, which awerts the doctrine of absolute despotism, is the basis of the radical or Abolition party, whose candidate is Lincoln. We doubt not that our cor-

he question he did put. Our correspondent asks us to define loyalty; and we have complied with his request. But is he unaware that the Legislature of Kentucky at the late session defined this much abused word? If he is, he will doubtless thank us for here reproducing the defluition, which occurs as a proviso hi an act against disloyal practices, and is as follows: "Provided. That In any prosecution er the defendant or defendants have adhered to and supported the Constitutions of the United States and of Kentneky, and have complied with, and been obedient to, the laws enacted in pursnance thereof." Such is Kentucky's defftion of lovalty. We need not say that this definition is identical with the one we have

respondent will pardon us for answering the

mestion he evidently intended to put as well as

rossed over Into Indiana, near Lewisport, Kv. They went to the residence of Captain Green Taylor, formerly of the steamer Big Grey Eagle, and robbed lum of all his money and valuables. One of the crowd knocked Mrs. Taylor down three times with the butt of his pistol. and then threatened to shoot her for resisting heir stealing. Sunday morning, Captain Taylor with eight or ten Hoosiers, crossed into Kentucky, pursued the thieves beyond Lewisport ame up with them, killed the leader and one or two others, and wonnded several more.

We shall not stop to discuss any further he abolitlon procession and meeting of Saturday night. The whole concern's effrontery was speaks of Crittenden county, that the crop will as glaring as its most glaring torchlights, and

VITTANOES FRAUDS IN INDIANA-HOW, THE INISTS SPECIEDED. - We are permitted to pulll, h the subjoined extract from a letter recived in this State from a distinguished Demrat of Indiana, who writes from Indianapolis, nder date of the 11th inst., as follows:

Well, the smoke of battle has cleared up omewhat, enough at least to let us see that, so ar as figures are concerned, we are beaten.

A rigularly arranged system of frauds was carried out all over the State wherever the Recarried out all over the State wherever the Republicans had the the slightest control. In this township, where they have perhaps an honest majority of 1,560 to 2,000, they took over 5,000. We have over 3,000 Democratic voters, but they counted us 1,500. They made the vote in this township 500 larger than the whole vote of the county was two years ago. Soldiers from all quarters of the globe voted without question. In one township in an adjoining county they had seventeen more ballots than names, and did not count the Democratic vote to half the number polled. And so it is all over the State.

This letter, as we have intimated, comes from

This letter, as we have intimated, comes from a highly respectable source. Its statements may be relied upon; and certainly they show a most ontrageous and wleked frand practised by the Indiana abolitionists. We now understand the confidence with which their organs and speakers predicted the success of Morton. They to be played. Yet, in the face of all this, and notwithstanding Morton was conceded to be tronger than Lincoln, they have the andacity to claim that the majority which Morton has recived indicates the judgment of the people of Indiana upon the mighty issues involved in the

It may be asked how this fraud was practised eo successfully by the abolitionists. The explanation is easily given. Wherever the abolitionists had control of the officers of election and the ballot-box, they "stuffed" the ballot-box. Before the votes were counted the ballot-boxes were opened. McDonald tickets taken out, and Morton tickets put in. This was ow" that the election will be free when the doubtless a part of the scheme to defraud the people of Indiana of their rights, and, in addition to this, thousands of illegal votes were econdous frands will be sanctioned by the peole of the United States? If fanaticism has riven us into that condition where power, cornytion, and frand can succeed in defeating the will of the people, then may we bid adien for-McClellan men if they will only march out to ever to liberty and free government in this France, from a republic under a matary despotlsm, which will destroy every vestige of repubonstitutional liberty in Indiana will at once, if they have not already done so, collect all the facts indicating the frands practised in their recent election by the abolitionists, and publish them to the world. Let the country see how the abolitionists trample upon the purity of the ballot-box.

JACK ALIEN ON ILIS WAY SOUTH .- The gue rilla concentration at Camp Charity, near Bloomfield, has resulted in great dissatisfaction to the outlaws. Jack Allen was the ranking officer, and he assumed command of the united forces. He desired to abandon a petty, partisan warfare in Kentneky, and join the Confederata army and fight under the tri-barred flag. To this proposition a majority of the ontlaws dissented. They were not banded together to fight for a cause or a principle. Their object was simply to maraud, plunder, and destroy. The was the pretext it gave them to wage a warfare apon desenceless citizens. They were in arms against the civil government, and, as an exeuse for the same, they claimed to sympathize with the rebellion. Allen save that he and we give him credit for desiring to onr saying this to the friends of McClellan. He secure some protection to the people of Kentucky by using his influence to effect the withdrawal of outlaw bands from the State. He announced that it was his intention to join Forrest, and called upon the guerillas to n with him in this parpose. The proposition was decidedly anpopular. A majority of the outlaws refused to leave the State. But thirty of Jack's most faithful followers sustained the proposition, and rallied to his standard. The turned away in dogged silence. Allen enrsed generously hoped that every one of them might be shot or hung. With his thirty men he starttender his services to the Confederate Government. He left on the Springfield plke. The outlaws who remained behind are engaged in lundering the people residing in the vicinity of

A TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION, -OB Sunday morning, the steamer J. C. Irwin, while lying at Eddyville towhead, on the Cumberland river, exploded her boilers, making a wreek of the boat, and killing a large number of perwhich he refers, inasmuch as that variety springs is a total wreck. She had stopped at the towhead to make some repairs to her doctor engine. themselves so much as from the meaning of the The repairs were completed, and, as the boar was in the act of starting, the terrible explosion Smith John Elliott and Mr Harrison pilota and Mr. Green, the mate. The wife of the mate was on board, and was injured fatally, it is thought. Mr. Ferguson and sister of Fort Don. elson, were passengers on board. Ferguson was killed, and his sister had her leg broken Two deek-hands were found and buried on the sland. Five passengers and a soldier were on board, and they are missing. The remains of the Cartain, mate, and pilot have not been

> The abolition organ says of the late "card" the senior Editor of the Journal:

We are sorry the gentleman could not men-ion his opponents without some alusion to 'hell," even when speaking in the first person. We are sorry that our neighbor is so sensiwhich is said to be 'paved with good Intentions." We must try to have some regard for his fibres hereafter. As for what he save about speaking "in the first person," we have only to singular and the latter the first person plaral. If he will call upon us, we shall take pleasure in giving him a copy of Butler's grammar which he may have heard of but seems never

to have read. FROST AND THE CROPS. - A private letter from Colonel L. J. Bradford, the energetic President f the Kentucky Agricultural Society, writing from Bracken county, says the frost has been very destructive, the late corn having been badown, so that much of it wal not be worth housing. The frost was much heavier than that Fleming, and Lewis, Kentneky, and Brown and Clermont, Ohio, and from all these extensive

It is the theory of the Government, says e Cincinnati Commercial, that, the moment a nau's name is drawn in a draft, he becomes a soldier-is actually in the service. Therefore he full quota called for is obtained as soon as the names are ont. If the men are not put in service, it is the fault of the agents of the Govmment. This is a point that ought to be well considered before supplementary drafts are

General Henry Lyon, of the Confederate army, occupied Eddyville, Ky., on the 13th ustant, with five hundred men. This was Lyon's birthplace and home, and this is his first visit since the rebellion. Lyon is a graduate of West Point, and succeeds Adam R. Johnson in he command of the guerilla forces in Ken-

eatch from Nicholasville that J. Myers and prother were captured by a party of guerillas on Saturday, seven miles from Irvine, and obted of nineteen hundred dollars in money. The scoundrels, no doubt, belonged to the gang that I lundered Irvine on Thursday night,

The Richmond Whig calls Gen. Grant "all rular man.". We guess the rebs will find nim a sort of plural man-ten thousand in one. Our neighbor of the organ says that a bird n the hand is worth two in the bush. Well he's nice bird, and we have taken him in hand.

Jeff Davis tells his Richmond army that they have "the vital issue" now before them. Perhaps he means the vittle issue.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864

Our friends in the country will not fail to the election.

CF These drafts, which have carried grief and Tering and desolation into so may households, were no doubt necessary under the cires but their neces ity might have been avoided so well se not, and better than not. Such a necessity should never have existed, and but for Mr. Lincoln's lack of indemant or patriotism, or both, it would not have existed. had not, with a folly or depravity that might well immortalize him, ordered all vol nicering to stop when the v lunteers, with an enthusiasm never surpassed, were rushing furward by thousands, almost daily to fight for the country If he had not by his week, silly, unpairlotic, and abourd management of the troops raised, caused the loss, by hardship and pestilence and battle, erable m litudes that might and should have been saved; if he had not wickedly perverted the true and only legitimate purpose of the war into an Infamous effort to secure the votes of rebel States for his own re-election to the Presid nev by scattering our armies over an almost limitless extent of territory and exposing them to defeat and triple and quadrudecimation; and if he lad not, by his radical and sweeting and destructive policy toward the South, mortally exasperated the whole population of that section and driven all between 15 and 45 into the rebel service, exciting simultaneously the rage of the unanimous South and disgusting more than half of the North; we say, if he had not done these things, volum learing would have supplied our armies with all the men they needed, and such a thing as a draft would never have been heard of in the land. The drafts are to all intents and purposes Lincoln drafts. Lincoln and his party are re sponsible for them and for all the woe they have caused. And the responsibility is an appalling one. It is one, which, if any hundred of the mightiest men of the world felt and realized that it was justly upon their heads, would cause them to sink down out of sight into the And now, whilst looking to the west, we shall

if we are either wise or prudent, book keenly to the fut re. Pro id at Liuce'n has visited our af" to country with draft after draft, and fatnitons and a rd and derraved as the policy may have been that brought these drafts upon our people, we have rejoiced to see them submitted to saletly and peaceably. But another is tasked of alread. And a oth real is m ntioned as likely to come up in us soon. Re-elect Linc In. ou rise in N vember what he has dic, kill where be in thers' tin the inand or recht | 1 to ed and is post sing. we shall have a send of deafts lent with the extinction of our perple. Und r the marken and atroof us a mic of our re-elected Presid nt, they will be even more necessary in the fiture than they have been in the past, and they will come thickly as d m re thi kly, stret hing out to the 4th of March, 1809. The lives of a ld'ers will continue to be recklessly sacrificed our thinned armies will have to be filled up, and the draft, the conscription, will be the only means by which the work can be done. Even if the main armies of the rebels were annihilated or scattered to-morrow or to-day, we should, unde the pestilent and permisions influence and operation of the Llucoln policy, be compelled, as fast as the terms of service of the men in our own armles should expire, or the men should die or become disabled, to resort to new conscription for the purpose of filling our depleted ranks and keering up a milltary force sufficient to defend us against the swarm'ug thousands of guerille hands that would strike almost every where at once, and to keep down the reli llions es irit of a chafing and enraged Southern popu tion. We exaggerate nothing in this matter We lut tell the plain truth, and probably not the whole or the half of it, in regard to what the public may expect and what will most assuredly happen as to drafts if Lincoln be Tie a dark picture, but no human pencil can paint it darker than the reality will prove. The Abolitionists may shut their eves, ut they shall see the truth; they may plug their ears, but they shall hear it.

And now let the people of the United States them decide what they will do. We should sup pose, that the fiercest and most thorough-pace not for his own sake for that of the country and, repudiating Lincoln and his policy with al its long and horrid train of inevitable conscrip tions, help to elect the conservative candidate They can thus aid in stopping the flow of blood and tears, while t at the same time they will be and ti g to m ke c rtuin the restoration of the glotions Union and 'ts speedy return to the properity and power which in times past have myd it the word's admiration and the terror of King don and I'mires.

The tel may k told us the other day, that when General Birney had pu hed his reconn is sance up to the cut-kirts of Ri hm and, he re frained from taking possession of the city out been se his orders would not permit him to d so. We have waited for some i firmation in explanation of this assertion. Certainly G no ral (mant, after fiv or six months' effort to reach the resel capital as bis of jet've point can have given Birney no such o ders. Il th ing at the gat of Richmond, summoning it t sarrender with the words of Clifford, as the Earl of Rochdale's secretary, to Julia:

we could have filt that the spirit of Grant was infused into the movement, and, remembering his ever-mem rable reply to Buckner at Fort Donelson, "I propose to move immediately upon year works," could have ex lalmed:

but with his hand upon the laurel chaplet of victors, we do not understand how or why he could will draw it. We did not and do not be lieve the telegraphic report, but, as all despatch es are sul mitted to mllitary consorship, there i certainly some explanation due to Genera

It turns out to be true that Col. Johnson rho, it is said, could easily have held the town of Dalton against Hood's troops, surroudered with at tiring a shot. We don't know whether h was carried off by the rebels or not. If the charg against him I true, he might well rejoice to be in a rebe! prise n rather than make his reappearant among our people. He might find that It i sometimes less dangerous to fight desperat rebels all day and all night and all the next da and all the next in ght than to face a righteon

It Col. J. Inson is a slaudered man, let among be made him. If he has been gullty of recancy, let blm be transfixed and held on high as an example to others.

If you are for endl se drafts and con i tions, vote for Lincoln. I, you are for the ar nihilation of all constitutions, all laws, all police ical and personal rights, vote for Lincoln. If you are f r the indefinite protraction of the way upon prire ples that render every good result mpossible, vote for Lincoln. If you are for the increase of the public debt to an amount involv ing universal bankruptcy of the country and o individuals, vote for Lincoln. If you are for broken faith, violated oaths, and repulisted promises and pledges, vote for Lincoln.

Our stern and long-enduring fathers, the strong and solemn giants of the revolutionary time, fought and died in their tracks to establish a glorious Union. And now these vile abolitionists say they would sooner lie down and die in their tracks than see that Union again become what the fathers made it. Well, let them diedie in their tracks or out of their tracks-die anywhere and anyhow, so they will just be quick about it. Let them stand not upon the order of their dying, but dle at once,

or The Lincolnites and the rebels are for saving the United States Constitution by modes very elightly different—the first by habitually violating and setting at naught its provision and the last by repudiating it altogether. The rebel mode, however atrocious, is the boider and maulier of the two.

The abolition organ professes to see the shadow of victory. Well, Mossrs. Abolitiouists, you may have the shadow, and we will he satisfied with the substance.

General Hooker's speeches remind us a good deal more of Chancellorsville than of Lookout Mountain.

CTAftertle n unimation of 'I Ci Han at Ci ga, gold went down more than sixty per ot., but, in view of the first retarns elections of last week, ent suddenly up about twent tive or thirty

derstand what they are doing. If Mr. Lin

In shall be re-elected by a people smitten with

dicial blindness or some other sort of blind

ess, our national debt will never on earth l

aid. If this Administration shall extend

ough another term of four years, our coun

may pay the solemn debt of mature, but !

il never pay the national debt. The same

ckless and monstrons expenditures throng

n thousand channels, and peculation, theft

indling, and abominable corruption through.

ut all the departments of the government an

mong myriads of its employes these causes

hich have made our appalling national debt

what it is, will pile it higher, higher, higher

entil the Government, hopelessly bankrupt, wil

all with a terrible crash beneath the weight.

swindling, no corruption, the war could

er, while the nineteenth century lasts, be

ought to a close nuder the policy which the

resident has adopted and is determined to ad-

ere to, and surely the people need not be told.

mount which the whole civilized world could

t pay. We have not a doubt, that, if the

ist in his policy, gold, before the end of anoth-

year, would be at a premium of three or four

udred per cent, and that, within two or thre

care, our currency would be as iniscrable as the

continental paper or the vile trash of the

bel Confederacy. And our views upon this

bject are the views of all who think dispas-

x; lained that our currency sinks lu value a

Mr. Lincoln's chances seem to wax, and rises as

and realize the mighty responsibility that is up or

The Richmond papers bitterly denonneed

Grant's authority, of the provisions and crop,

the Shenandoah Valley, and threaten terrible

ributlon, General Sheridan, however,

e established rules of war The crops of the

henandoali Valley, almost constantly the the-

tre of war, have, more than anything else, en-

bled rebel armles to subsist where they wer

in a situation to inflict upon the Federal cause

the greatest possible injury; consequently the

ruction that is going on Is one of the un

nestionable necessities of war. It is, in every

pect and to all intents and purposes, as full

elels of Federal stores and depots of provisions

The rebels destroy our depots that our armies

nay not be subsisted, and we destroy the crops

of their great valley that their armies may no

It is, no doubt, very natural for the reliefs to

raise a cry of wrath at the destroying of their

rovisions when they have such an exceeding

anty supply. But the threats of the Rich

lng of some one of the principal citie

moud papers are Satanic. Those papers threater

of the Fast, say Roston or Cincinnati In retalia-

capturing a city by force in order to destroy it

Oh no, the Richmond Whig savs: "A million

mountains and extaracts of fire and brimstone!

those who sell doves and driving out the money

ve-sellers, it is that the doves may consum

nay upect, he supports the seats of the merce

Federal Government, smuggle quinine to the

lels. He would sustain his miserable svec

hants though they were to sinuggle into the

cure the shakes of the old earth in an earth

And how about Andy's "driving out the

drive out money-changers! How very pure

and immaculate he is In respect to money mat-

ers! Just look at him behold hhn, contem-

late hlm, scrutinize him, handing over the

ublic mency, year in and year out, to pay the

dary of a beggarly Editor and keep up a men-

icaut newspaper devoted to his aggrandize

neut, and thwarting honest men in the collect

ion of their honest pecuniary dues by sending

igger guards to arrest them and threaten them

urions oue to be exhibited by a functionary

who, we are told, is "driving out the money-

George Francis Train, in one of his will-

it letters to Gen. McClellan, commences

Casar had his Brutus, Charles the First hi

romwell, and George, if you keep ou as you

ave begun, in November you won't have any

e sulwisted.

stifiable as the constant destruction by the

oing nothing in this matter not authorized b

y seem to wane. Oh that all the voters of

country could lask at things aright and feel

nction, by General Sheridan, under General

rately and candidly. And thas is the fact

ent should be re-elected, and should per

that after a time, our debt would reach as

even if there should be no peculation, no thef

see-etrocious mismanagement of the war

r rent. This is indeed a most program to gra ign none the less preg ant be suse the intell nee occasioning it was escutially false hows how the keen and shrewd business in of Wall Street, whose life vocation has en to souds the aspect of political affairs in ir bearing upon the value of the currency, and the effect of the one or the other of th o passible results of the election. As the e of M Clellan Increases, their confidence the ability of the Federal Government to suitself and redeem its pecunlary obligationreases; but, as the chance of Lincoln seems to locoln's satrap. Everybody doubtless is aware rease, their confidence in the Government's of this fact; but perhaps nobody, outside of nanent solvency diminishes. ennessee, reslizes it. We will illustrate it by And they are 'wise in their generation." The single case in point

In the first place, however, we will refresh the der's impression of the general fact. On the seventh of September last, Andrew husen issued a proclamation, wherein, after citing his warrants of authority from the Presidest and the Secretary of War, he made the

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and thority in me vested, as Military Gorenor, the President and Secretary of War, I will reseed to appoint officers and establish tribuses and districts throughout the State, when on which we have been been at they are loval and desire a return of civil overnment, a willingness on their part to suspin all officers and tribunals, appointed and established. n all officers and tribunals, appointed and es-lished, in the faithful discharge of their offi-

or who may bereafter be appointed or elect, will, as a guide or rule for their action is discharge of their official duties, when Appliance, adopt the laws and Constitution of this ite, as compiled and published prior to the sting rebellion, they being familiar to and un stood by the people,

All cases, civil and criminal, coming before e indicial tribunals of this State, hyolylng the its of colored persons, shall be adjudicated al disposed of as free persons of color

Ilere, as will be seen, Johnson, acting excosty nnder the authority of Lincoln, auounces that he "will proceed to appoint offiters and establish tribunals" according to his own pleasure, instructing his appointees to take "as a guide or rule for their action" the "laws and Constitution" of Tennessee "witer PTLICABLE" in the jndgment of such appoint tees, not of course because "the laws and Conetitution" are "the laws and Constitution," bu merely because they happen to be "familiar to and understood by the people." The "laws and on-titution" are not recognized by Johnson a s essing the slightest validity, but are simply ournended as "a gulde" to official discreon, for the reason that the people are acquaint ed with them and understand them! He holds tle laws and Constitution" to be convenient in me particular, but not obligatory in any pas

But there is one part of "the laws and Cousli ution." as the reader will observe, which dunson is unwilling to leave to the discretions violation of his official tools, subservient and wift as they may be. He particularly and exlicitly directs them to treat all slaves as free en, the "laws and Constitution" to the con trary notwithstanding! A disregard of "the ws and Constitution" concerning matters h neral, he could cutrust to the discretion of his worn tools; but concerning his new-made friends ec "colored reople," he could rest satisfied with othing short of express and imperative instructions to trample 'the laws and Constitution to the dust outright. He leaves his tools at iberty in other respects to violate "the laws and oustitution" or not at will; but in this respect e binds his tools positively to violate "the aws and Constitution" under the boundless enalty of his displeasure. Undoubtedly few uone will incur this penalty. On the conary, few or none will stick at purchasing exnition from the penalty with a co asc as that of the recreant whose abjectuess orms the illustrative case we set out to notice. ion and as a warning. They don't talk of The case in question Is thus given in the Nash siile Despatch of the sixth instant, the Despatch

eing a neutral paper: of dollars would lay the proudest city of the nemy in ashes. The men to execute the work ire already there. There would be no difficulty in finding, either here or in Canada, suitable wrsons to take charge of the enterprise." So e presence of a witness, demanded his negr the plan is to employ a million of dollars to bribe secret lucendiaries la the heart up, and expressed a determination to negro for his services. Driver thereup tied McClay that he should hold him r of a city to burn lt. We have little for the hire of a negro at the rate of i ionth. At the expiration of the month Doned McClay before W. D. Rubertson, I and obtained a judgment, and at the exp retty big fires in the United States, and we ave as little doubt that another million, eun ion of the second mouth another judgment as obtained. McClay appealed to the Circuit court, and the case emine up for trial vesterday, the course agreed upon the facts and submitted the case, without argument, to the jury, the Judge (M. M. Brien) charged the jury that t was the policy of the Government to induce the slave to abandon his robel master, and, to ecomplish this, it was the policy of the Government to have the hire puid to the slave the jury returned a verdet in favor of the chintiff. The Judge set aside the verdiet, and wurded a new trial to the defendant. He reprinanced the jury for bringing in such a verdiet, and expressed regret that it was not in his power ud mouth another n of the se singly employed, might procure the secret polning of a large proportion of the civil and allitary officers of the country. But we can hardly think that the rebels will resort to such ires until their despair shall equal that of the Devil and his infernal hosts beneath their Car An abolition paper In New York says hat Andy Johnson "is upsetting the seats of od expressed regret that it was not in his powering ose a time of \$50 on each of them. He then hangers." If Andy up-ets the seats of the discharged them from further service as regular jutors of the court at this term. The jury was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. B. Myers, John Coltart, Jeff. Page, M. o part of the feed that he wishes to keep for his ccursed cormorants. And, whatever seats he ry traitors, who, whilst holding office under

lesses. B. Myers, John Coltart, Jeth Page, M. Allen, W. H. Hagan, B. H. Brown, L. looper, Lewis Horn, T. D. Cassidy, John Longurst, Slas Norris, and W. H. Horn. L. M. Temple, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff Mr. Driver), desired to enter an appeal to the premie Court from the decision of the Judge, etting aside the verdict of the jury, whereupon be judge fined him \$25 for contempt of court. chel Confederacy as much quinine as would The Nashville Union of the following day. or nouncing this statement incorrect, gives the mey-changers?" A pretty functionary indeed abjoined statement as the true and official one. The Nashville Union, we should premise, is

Johnson's organ: Johnson's organ:
Yesterday morning, before entering upon the miness of the day. Judge Brien read the abore account in the Despatch to the bar. After correcting its misrepresentations, he expressed a lesire that an accurate recital of what occurred about the laid before the public. Hence the following brief narrative, drawn up by a unmier the bar who was present throughout the whole time. It is proper, however, here to state that the anthor of the article in the Despatch, an unprofessional volunteer reporter. with his bastlles! Isn't this whole spectacle a s guilty of uo intentional wrong, but from a want of close attention to a mul llowing is a certified copy of the agreed fact the above cause, taken from the original or e in the Clerk's Office:

sull is brought up for the hire of a slave, belor the plaint fi. Said slave left his master, can a

atory manner that the jury were the judge the facts and of the law—a position true in

nal cases, but entirely incorrect in eig

s, wherein it is the province of the jury to ive the law as declared by the court in

as not altogether respectful. It was for the asous that Judge Brien fined him, namely, fo

nuling to justify the outrageous conduct of jury on a ground which the Judge knew h

ust consider as entirely indetensible, and this

bis manner. The connsel then asked for an appeal to the Supreme Court from the order setting asked the verdict of the jury. Judge Brien refused this, since, it being a matter entirely in the Judge's discretion to grant a new trial whenever he may consider that that already had has not resulted in the attainment of justice, his decision awarding such new trial is not susceptible of being appealed from. The counsel then asked that his prayer for an appeal might appear on the record, which, of course, the Judge granted.

There can be no question that Judge Brien's conduct, on the above occasion, was everything it should have been, except that, in the writer's opinion, he should have strained a point and lined

ion he should have strained a point and fin

nember of that presumptuous jury fifty and that he should have fined the plain-

ike, and also for what was objectionable inanner. The connsel then asked

, and to apply it to the facts with fidelity o lawyer, in his cooler moments, would

"George" will have so hig a Train in Novem? sure's services.

A brue copy—as the same remains on file in my efficient copy—as the same remains on file in my efficient copy in the cop er that he can do very well without the little

On this statement Judge Brien charged the ury, in the clearest and most emphatic manner, that the plaintiff could not recover, explaining the policy of the Government as applicable to such a case as that before him. But the jury after retiring a few minutes, returned, and, right as the teeth of the Judge's charge, rendered a cerdiet in the plaintiff's favor. Judge Brien hereupon set aside the verdet as being contrary to the charge of the court, and awarded a new trial, and then, justly incensed with the marceedented conduct of the jury, he admistered to them a severe rebuke, rejecting that he could not fine them for the couring they had exhibited toward the court as regular jurors. The plaintiff's councel now arose, and remarked in an expositatory manner that the jury were the judges the fore and of the large. On this statement Judge Brien charged th THAN BURNED ON THE NASHVILLE AND right cars was attacked by a band of guerillas section thirty-six, while on its way from hville to Johnsonville, Tuesday morning, rd destroyed. The engineer was killed. We lld not le. rn what party made the attack. It as doul tiess a local band. The abolition organs have much to say bont Mr. Lincoln's "kindness of heart." We ppose that it is his kindness of beart toward

subordinates that makes him tolerate and ountenance them in swindling the Treasury car after year. Pity he hasn't as much kindof heart for the country as for the villanous cpredators upon it! When our Generals in the field fail, the resident, unless they are political favorites of

is removes them. The President, the Comnander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has illed more miserably than any of his Generals, and who shall remove kim? Who hut the peole, and when but in November? About half a dozen guerillas, under a rasal named Stansifer, went to Covington last

Thursday night to capture Governor Chase, and mained there several hours. In all that time, here was not the slightest interference with hem. Covington is a very ill-smelling abolilon hole. Mr. Lincoln says that he will not stop the

ar until all the negroes are set free. Then he will not stop it until all the white men are enlaved-made the slaves of a terrible debt that neither they nor their posterity can ever pay. Miss Slidell, who boxed a United States

officer's cars on board the Trent, has been married in Paris to a Mons. Erlanger. We are glad of it. And yet poor Erlanger never did us any harm.

ollars, and that he should have med the plant off s connect as well for his preposterous prayer or an appeal from judicial discretion, as for his nepertinent attempt to justify the jury on what e must have known were indefensible grounds. General Stoneman has been exchanged Now, this case, whether we take the one or the and has arrived at Atlanta, accompanied by one hundred officers and four hundred soldiers als will not befool ourselves and insult our readers | swine devour snakes. exchanged.

How Li col MAND Jourson TERANNIZE TEN- In attributing to comment upon it. We simply asea...We the other day called attention to ask every honest reader, no matter what ma fact that the will of Johnson, under the be his political views and sympathies, to considof Lincoln, is absolute in Tenuessee. And It is not restrained by constitution thousand cases occurring daily in the State of ws. It stands itself in the place of both con-Tonnessee, to consider that the principle of the e underlies the whole policy of the abolition solute in Tonnessee as the will of Alexander party, to consider that the Constitution and ews of the United States and of every loyal n Moscow or Smolen k or any other governnt of Russla. And Johnson is Lincoln's State have no more validity in the esteem vernor. The will of Lincoln is as absolute in of Lincoln than the Constitution and laws Tennesse, and, then, to consider whethpnessee as the will of Abdul Aziz is in Bosnia er or not he by his vote will deliberately sanction Silistria or any other pachalic of Turkey. and Johnson is Lincoln's pacha. The will of and continua policy, which, for the sheer gratiolu is as absolute in Tennessee as the will of the darkest and vilest passions that Nasureddin is in Astrabad or Khorassan or rankle in the heart of man, thus reeklessly subv other province of Persia. And Johnson li verts law and order, turning society upside lown and inside out, ingulfing the fabric of

> KENTICKY CLAIM AGENCY.-Col, Charles D. Pennebaker, agent of the State of Kentucky resident at Washington for the procuration of claims against Government for Quarternusters and Commissary stores and for horses taken by the military authorities without proper vonchers, desires us to state that he is, now ready to furnish all the necessary blanks with full instructions as to the mode of proceeding to verify elaims. On our first page we have published at length his circular No. 8, and appended thereto the act of July 4, 186t, trasuferring the risdiction of all such claims as arise from the estruction or appropriation of property by the army or navy engaged in the appression of the rebellion, from the Court of Claims to the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of the United States; the rules and regulations prescribed by those officers to govern the submission and examination of claims, and all the forms which at ply to cases under that law. There are a large umber of the citizens of Kentucky who hold nnsatisfied claims against the Government to whom this publication will be of the utmost Importance. If it is not fully understood they can write to Colonel Pennebaker at Washington City, and he will do all he can to facilitate the camination and liquidation of all demands ound to be just. His zeal in the duties of his flice is another evidence of the singular felicity of all the appointments made by Governor

government in anarchy and blood-shed, and

menching in the same remorseless tide the lib-

rty and the hope of the people. Let every

hall act in view of them let him he ludged by

is God, his conscience, and his fellow-men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. The Tribune's Washington special says the pecial trains from Baltimore were required to-as to I ring down 980 or 1,000 merchants and leaks, arrested there for selling goods to sung-

Some would, no doubt, like to know whether be 900 or .1 000 merchants and clerks Lad the rivilege of trial in a clvll court, with an oppormity of presenting testimony, or were arraigned nd condemned by a military court, or were arted and sent off by military officers upon helr own assumed anthority. If they were eally guilty of selling goods knowingly to ingglers, they should be severely dealt with, out, if they have been punished without legal ial, the sacred rights of the country are foully ronged in their persons.

It is enrious to see how swift the Administraion is to have hundreds of men in Britimore onnished with banishment for the alleged sell ng of goods to smugglers, whilst in Nashville olition candidate for the Vice-Presidency feeds and pampers and supports from the pub ic funds and protects against honest creditors a pltiful Editor, who, even whilst holding a Federal office, was guilty, as appears from his own sign manual, of the treasonable act of sunggling quinine to the rebels!

DEATH OF A NOTEH GUERILLA.-Press. Polock, rontined in the Nashville penitentiary, and onvicted of hushwhacking and sculenced to be ing by a court-martial, made his escape about the time of the execution of Gossett, everal months ago. A few days ago, he was liscovered in the neighborhood of the Tennessee Iron-works, on the Cumberland river, and a detachment from a company of home guards, rgaulzed in that neighborhood, attempted to capture him, and pursued him so closely that he ran into the cellar of one of the buildings, and, rawling his revolver, defied those who were nou his trail. The home guards continued to vatch his hiding-place until the arrival of a quad of Federal soldiers, who, apon reaching he spot, immediately demanded his surrender. ply on one condition, and that was that he should be shot in the body, and afterwards deently interred. He then remarked that he had cen sentenced to be hung for crimes which ite ad committed, and he had resolved never to die that way. The terms were agreed to, he came out and gave himself up, was shot tarough the breast, and buried according to his request.

"BLACK DAVE" MARTIN.-It is announced hat Captain Marlin, of Shelbyville, was wounded in the attack on the train on the Kentucky entral Railroad ou Tuesday, and Is now a prisoner at Lexington. This is indeed joyful news. Captalu Martin, or "Black Dave," as he is familaly known, is one of the worst desperadoes that ever rallied a lawless band to wage a warore for plunder and destruction. His name has long been a terror to the people of Kentucky, and they will rejoice to learn that the State irid of his presence. He has robbed, plundered, and murdered without stiut. His many crimes will now rise against him, fearful accusers, to make more dark his doom. We shudder even at the bare recollection of his many cold-blooded acts. He is a scoundrel of the deepest dye. His heart is black with many villanies. A robber, a thief, and a cowardly assassiu-he is not lit to live, and, when he shall cease to breathe the pure air of heaven, a foul murderer, a corrunt scoundrel, a deprayed piece of humanity. an unprincipled cutthroat, a mocking fiend, and a black-hearted devil will no longer pollute the

One of the Journal's pets, the son of an hor-ored and distinguished parent—both fither and son now in the rebel service—robbed the offlice of the Deputy Provost Marshal of Owen county of the notlees to drafted men in that county, and burned them.—Louisville Press.

The Editor of the abolition organ rarely knows what he is talking about. His brain, what there is of it, is as confused and tangled as that of a man lost in a cane-brake. Only a ew days ago, he talking about exemptions, he confounded his right hand with his left, or rather his right thumb with his left, and he hasn't een in a condition to set his thumbs or Ideas right since.

Humphrey Marshall has one son and perhaps two in the rebel service, but his son Charles, whom we mentioned as desirous of a situation as a business man, is not in that service and has never been in it or given it ald for a single day or hour: Why must an abolition Editor be always scattering his slanders around him as a

beggar his vermin! How Blair Escaped Capture.-It is said that when the guerillas made an attack on the rahi on the Lexington railroad, on Tuesday Hon, Montgomery Blair, who was a passenger ook a child from its mother's arms, stepped rem the cars with the bright cherub pressed to ils bosoui, claimed to be the father of the rosycheeked darling, was very tender and solicitous n regard to its welfare, and played his part so well that the guerillas passed him by-the exnember of the Cabiuct thus escaping capture. Ilis lasting gratitude is due that mother and child, and he should present the little darling with a bran-new pink dress-if nothing more.

GENERAL BANKS.—The Washington corre pondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says it is inderstood General Banks will be relleved of the command of the Gulf and assigned to a new command north of Mason and Dixon's line. Well, whatever the authorities do, let them be eareful not to put him where there is likely to

be any tighting. The Editor of the Minnesota Sentinel says that the contemplation of the course of the conervatives is enough to freeze his blood. Let him he careful then not to kill anybody just now, for it would be an awful thing to commit nurder in cold blood.

A nentral paper says that the abolition s should have thrown old Abe overboard as a Jonah. If they had done so and a whale had swallowed him, the sea monster, justead o keeping him poon his stomach three days and nights, would have thrown him up in three

This country will soon probably be as free oun toads as Ireland, Mr. Lincolu's abolition ther of these statements, defies comment. We | toad-caters will eat them all as greedily as FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1º11.

For Every loyal pulse will flatter with joy a e news of General Sheridan's great and briliant victory over General Long treet or Wednesday la t. Our accounts of the affil are at this time very imperfect, but we shall probably have something further for our next

it appears that Sheridan, when Louistre

made the attack, was away several miles from army, and that his left and indeed most of line were driven in confusion with the l twenty pleces of artillery. But Sheridae ide all haste to the battle-field, took the bush ess into his own hands, repulsed a rebel attack at oue in the afternoon, and in turn attacked the enemy with great vigor at three, routin them, and capturing, according to the last ac count, forty-three pieces of artillery, a great mny prisoners, and a large number of wagor nonest reader consider these things; and, as he trains, ambulances, and caissons. Sheridan' presence changed partial defeat to victory, and most signal and glorious one. Truly the vic tories of the young hero tread closely moon eac other's heels. He has rendered his name a teror to the rebellion. He is the monarch of th Shenaudoah Vulley. He has made his fam trions. A nation bouors and blesses him. The mighty applause now rendered to him will be echoed by our children, and re-echoed b

> dent Lincoln and arreal to him to annul Go phason's proclamation denying the right suffrage to all Tennesseeans who will not, by oath at the polls, forswear the Chicago plat orm. The committee did Helr duty, and th cault has been announced. It is exactly who we have all anticipated. Mr. Lincoln positively fuses to interfere in any manner with the ma mant and releutless despotism of his Tennes e satrap. And 'tis very natural that he should efuse, for we have no doubt of the infamon oclamation's having been issued in pursuance an express understanding with him. whether it was or not, both he and his political Caliban in Tennessee are now alike responsible r it. They, the abolition candidates for the residency and the Vice-Presidency, go togeth excluding from the Tennessee 1 olls, in abtely disfranchising, all voters who will no oath purge themselves of every suspiel an intention to vote against them. This is he poorest, mest bare-faced, most low-lived nost dest leable, and most shameless deed, a ell as the most wicked, most atracious, an ost monstrons one, that Is recorded in the story of politics and political men. If Mr incolu. In virtue of hls position as command r-in-Chlef of the Army, were to pronoun. mself President for the next four or eight wenty years or for life and to name his eldeson as his successor, there would at least he methling open and bold and almost manly in be awinl wickedness, but when, working clan stinely through the instrumentality of such a ng as his Tenuessee substyrant, he seeks t eep his ill-used power by requiring as a condi on of the elective franchise that meu shall take outh to vote for him, he adds contemp or his meanness to abhorrence for his bound es criminality and guilt. Never, until this wretched era of Abe-Lincoln

sin and Andy-Johnsonism, was such an outrag

weuted or conceived. Londs Napoleou, th crectmtor of the most remarkable coup d'eta modern times, would not have ventured ould not have dared, to seek for the Empero hip of France by the adoption of a measu ike this of Lincoln and Johnson. And Lluoln and Johnson, both of whom, far from seing bold, are delleient in moral courage would have shrunk back and recoiled from doing what they have doue, but for their knowing hemselves to be backed by an unscrupulou nd unprincipled abolition party, in comparise with which the French, populace are sterr levotees of virtue, freedom, independence, and man rights. A most baleful and shocking sign is manifest in the fact, that, of all the Administration or abolition newspapers in the United States, only two, the New York Compercial and the Springfield (Mass.) Republican ave uttered or hinted the slightest dlsap roval of the abominable Tennessee pro amatlon, whilst all of the rest, at least all such of them as have opened their couths upon the subject at all, have accorde to the measure not merely their approbation but their high admiration. Hunt Kentucky through lengthwise, crosswise, and otherwise earch the State with candles at noonday a on will not lind au abolitlon paper and proba ly not an abolition individual that will say on word, unless of praise and commendation, regard to the Teunessee order ruling from the oting-places all persons who may decline t lay an oath upon their souls to vote against the onservative candidates for the Presidency and lice-Presidency. And we do not believe that ou can, by searching Kentucky as diligently as on would search a hay-stack for a needle, that real Lincoln paper or Lincoln man, that rould not rejoice and exult exceedingly if the uilitary authorities in this State should ordain ich an oath for our citizens as is preseribed for le citizens of Tenuessee.

The adoption of a measure of this kind I ic State, a measure so revolting and disgust g to every non-grazed patriot, a measure s holly unmatched in all the amais of hum r rilization, is as perfect proof of the characte f its nuthor as a breadred such measures eoul e. A functionary capable of one such deed of mparalleled despotism is capable of doing or ttempting anything that he may think nece sary to compass the goal of his addled ambition and vanity. He who has done this thing in ennessee, who has employed his bull-dogs to rend in pleces the elective franchise in that State will do or undertake the same thing lu Ken ucky, if he deems it necessary to his successive and if he thinks that he can risk the experi nent. Let the people of the United States but udorse the horrid Tennessee outrage by the lection of Lincoln and Johnson, let them proclaim by their suffrages that they approve the shocking atrocity, and what reas right will they have to expect anything better than that the functionaries elected will, at the nd of their term of four years, demand, if the boose, another term of olliee, and guarantee i o themselves by letting no voting be done ex ept by such as will that swear to vote for them s it not high time for the people to be startled nto a conviction of their dreadful perils, espe cially when they consider that the Tennesse enormlty is but one of a black and stapendou ystem of atrocities by which the Adninistration has stamped down beneath its rmed heel every right and privilege that a pe ple ever did or ever can enjoy or claim!

Edward Stanly, of California, has come our McClellau.—Exchange.

Who is Stanly?-I'hil. Press What bitter sareasm is attempted in this que on! If Edward Stanly, after having been se cted by Mr. Lincoln to fill the highly impor aut position of Military Governor of North Carolina, had seen proper to approve all the arbltr y acts and to carry out all the unconstitutions ociamations of the President, his name would ave tilled the speaking-trump of abolition ame. But Edward Stanly loved the constitu tution better than official preferment, and die not hesitate to denounce the emancipation pol ley of the Administration. For these reasons orney makes a ridiculons effort to undervalue his public services and national reputation. To unteract any such effort, it is necessary only

Who Is Forney?

LATEST FROM THE FRONT .- The latest fro ie front, says the Nashville Union of yesterday, la that Hood was passing through Broomstown Weduesday, and that Sherman was moving down a parallel road to the east of him. A ountain ridge divides them. A charge npo-Roddy's cavalry, a few days since, resulted in the capture of all his guns by our forces. Gen. Young, of the rebel cavalry, has been taken

Hood has all three of his corps with hlm. They are commanded by S. D. Lee, Cheatham and Stewart, and have about fifty guns. No severe fighting had yet occurred, up to the lates advices.

Never was there a period in our nations xistence when there was a teuth part as much rruption under our government as there b now. The whole body of Government official are as rotten as Herod when he was "eaten of vorms and gave up the ghost."

The Editor of the Maine Sentinel says that he McClellan party "will find a hard bone to plek." It could plek any bone in short order if it were as great a dog as he is.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR MCCOFLLAN.-MORY J. laymond, of the New York Times, and Chair man of the Abolition National Convention, has usand majorit. This add ess appeared in he Times of last Saturdas, and in the same ager there was a telegraphic despatch from the

rital of Penn Ivan'a, dated the 14th fast., heed day alter the election, which sald: at unexpected results in heavy northern Union outers render it sourcely possible to overcome the over Democratic gains. In either case, it is ad-tited the majority will be small, and can only determined by the official vote.

The Pennsylvenia election took place Tuesday, the 11th, and Raymond, before the news of the result could be known at Harrisburg, the capital of the State, Issued this mendacions address. Upon what occasion was it that Greeley applied to Raymond the apostrophe, "You lie, you little villain"? We did not admire the etlmette of the white-coated philosopher in thus durting out the truth, but we have never heard the accusatory epithet denied. Indeed his political friends seem to glory in it: for, by elerating him to the responsible position of Chairman of their National Committee they applandingly and affectionately berown the lyre with

Now what are the facts as to the result in

We mentioned, some days ago, that a del-Pennsylvania? Governor Curtin was re-elected last year by 15,325 majority, and, as he was not ration from Tennessee would eall upon Prean ultra Republican, he received a larger vote than any radical could have obtained. evidence of this, if we considere the Governor's vote of last year and the ree at vote for Congressmen, uearly all the Currin countleblowed Democratle gains last week. The Philadelibia Press of last Tuesday concedes this in its published tabular statement of returns. At the same time. In the strong Democratic Congressional Districts it was deemed unnecessary to but forth the full strength, which will cer tainly be polled for little Mae in November. In the York, or Fifteenth District, the Republicans voted for Bailey, the present member, who is a McClellau man, simply to defeat Mr. Glossbrenner, if possible, who is another McClellan Democrat. These gentlemen ran against each other before, when the vote stood: Bailey 11,965, Glossbrenner 9.746; but at this second trial it stands thus, according to the Philadelphia Press: Cumberland 689 majority, Perry 79 majority, and York 2,800 majority, all for Glossbrenner, making a clear majority for large part of Bailey's vote will be added to Glass. brenner's in Nevember for McClellan. This district and its contiguous one, the Sixtee ath, which contains Adams and Franklin counties.

baying Gett, sburg and Chambersburg for their county stats, have been the the tre of two rebel General McClellan was relieved from the eoumand of the Army of the Potomac by President Lincoln. The people of Southern Pennsylvania know that as long as the hero of South Mountain and Antietam protected their frontier no rebel foot polluted their soil; but his removal the commencement of their difficulties, brought about by the mismanagement of the war. These and other reasons lead us to count most certainly upon the electo ral vote of Penusylvania for McClellan. In the late election the concessions of Democratic ins are of this character: Butler 232, Beaver 36 Crawford 758, Favette 111, Lawrence 266, Bedford 300, Cleartield 300, Delaware 435, Franklin 226, Somerset 555, Bucks 123, Cambria 200. Centre 300, Chester 150, and Lycoming 175taken promisenously from Forney's Press of the 18th inst. The glowing ruddy beams of Aurora never proclaimed with mole certainty the rising of the sun than do these cheering indications from Pennsylvania proclaim the uprising of the Keystone State for the noble hero who was its shield and buckler, until jealousy and malignity embiued to deprive him of the power to protect

earlet not the Editor of the abolition organ retend to question us about Governor Bramette's election till he shall have corrected his late misstatement of our course in regard to lt He said to his readers about ten days age "Everybody remembers the Journal's needlessly rehement clamor for military interference in the elections of the State in the summer of 1863. I exhausted all the resources of its peculiar, highflown, bag-o'-wlud style of rhetorie in the advonev of that measure." Now we assert distinctly and for the second time (in direct contradiction 'ciamor," vehemently or otherwise, in a "bag-"-wind style," or any other style, for "military terference in elections In '63." No measure that anybody regarded or pretended to regard us "military interference" was adopted in conquence of, or In consonance with, any appea r even suggestion that we had made. We had made no appeal or suggestion whatever upon the abject. The great bard says truly that "no king is strong enough to tie up the gall in the

langerous tongue." Why has the organ repeatedly misrepreis and refused all correction? Let it be an answerer before it presumes to turn questioner.

Our neighbor of the organ assured his nders that the loss of the left thumb exempted man from the military service, but that the oss of the right didn't. He wrote as if he thought he knew as much about thumbs as Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb and all their possible osterity put together, and it would take at nst a thumbkin or thumbserew to squeeze out of him a correction of his blunder. So long as he refuses to set himself right, he ought to wear thummim upon his breat like the Jewish High Priests when they attended the ultar.

The abolition organ gives its readers to nderstand that it is supported by more than fifty persons in this community. That's pretty tall bragging, mb-t co. alirly. The organ adds that we have asked, through our columns, for "some public expression of opinion" in regard o lt. Whon? In what words? Can't our neighbor write even a short paragraph without having a swarm of misrepresentations settle upon his pen like green ties upon a docked horse in August?

The abolition organ, speaking of the dis-cussion of slavery, says: "The force of the nation by the very posture of affairs is committed at least to the securing of fair play in the dis enssion." Mark the language; the force, that is, the military force, of the nation, is committed at least to the securing of fair play in the discussion. The intlmation is, that the military force is committed to something more than this in regard to slavery. What is the something

The Editor of the organ has swallowed the Administration's monstrons measures, one after another, and seemed to enjoy the pro cess vastly. And now, nelglibor, we guess con can roll the whole of them together in a single nass and swallow that. Just try, if only for fun. Open your mouth! Wider! Wider! Wider still! Lord! what a hole! Ah, there it goes, and hang us if you don't look hungry for more

Why do they not, then, recommend McClellan to resign, as he is drawing a salary of several thousand dollars, and doing nothing?

Providence Journal. Why don't you recommend the President to esign, as he is drawing more than four times s much as McClellan and doing infinitely worse

nan nothing? When we consider what an extent of tertory the rebels have been driven from we may ertainly say that they are losing ground. And, when we see how Grant and Sherman and Sherdan are putting them through the mill, we may with equal propriety say that they are geting ground.

The abolition organ flatters Itself that It is a thorn" in our side. The organ must certainly ambitious when it aspires to the dignity of being considered as ranking with the stiff, sharppointed processes of a hawthorn-hedge. The ceneral opinion is, that it is a whole crown of thorns to lts party.

The abolition Editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, speaking of the abolition vote in Pennsylvania, says: "We ought to blush for the little e have done." Certainly, and, If you had lone more of the same sort, you would have had more cause for blashing.

Thurlow Weed has written a campaign etter, which damages himself, but does no narm to McClellan, and no good to Liucoln. Thurlow Weed has gone to seed.

The abolitionists met at Turner's Hall of Tuesday night to hear a speech from Col. Berry. The party was Berried then, and we trust that it will be buried in November.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20 1861

EXTRAORDINARY AND STARTLING DOCUMENTS send an address, in which he claims that the AND SUMEMENTS .- West cornectly do we ask b litlonists have carried l'ennsylvania by titteen the close attention of men of all parties to the late ontrage committed by General in Baltimore, and the far greater and mor infernal outrage perpetrated by Governo Johnson in Termess c. If these things do not startle the people of the United State hit a conviction of the necessity of arous ing themselves to rescue their wounded and bleeding rights from the loathsome grasp of the lowest and vilest, and at the same time the in st cruel, remorseless, and sacrilegious tyrangy that ever held sway over a groaning and shricking land, the patriot may forever despair.

The Baltimore Post, a conservative paper and the only one in that city, was suppressed by General Lew Wallace, though accused of nothhig under Leaven but republishing from the Cincinnati papers, Republican and Democratic alike, an account of the late Cincinnati riot General Wallace didn't pretend to charge the Post with any offence whatever. He put its suppression upon the sele ground, that, if he didn't stop it, there was danger that his soldiers would demolish the office. He storped it just to save it from being mobbed by the men nom-Inally under his command! He punt bed, by annihilation, an innocent paper to keep his own troops from annihilating lt. If he can't control his troops, but must destroy private property with his own hand to prevent their turning themselves into a mob for its destruction, he a disgrace to his spurs and his epanlets, and they should be unceremonlously backed from his heels and his shoulders. He shames and discraces the military service. He avenges the defeat he sustained in the field at the hands of General Breekinridge by assaulting and conquer ing an anoffending printing office muon the most degrading pretext that ingenuity or cowardice sould inv

Against this putrage, blending so pleely the mons and the ridiculous, the proprietors of the Post Messrs Bosley & Brewer appealed o President Lincoln in a strong letter, embody ng a plain and simple statement of the fact This letter was placed in the hands of the Hon Reverdy Johnson, formerly United States Sens. tor, afterwards Attorney General of the United States, and hitherto a friend of the Administra tion, who gave to the authors an earnest letter from himself to the President. Mr. Boslev wen to Washington with both letters, the one from himself and his partner to the President, and the other from Reverdy Johnson to the Presi dent. Mr. Booley called with his letters at the White House, and sent them, with his eard, to the President in his reception-room but the vulgar tyrant would neither are him no slightest notice of his presence. Reverdy John invasions since November 5, 182, on which day 8 n instead dely sent the letters to the National Intelligencer, with a staten cwp, saving with in-tice and truth that the doenmerts tell a story which ever American rizen worthy of the name will read with deep regret; that posterity will hardly believe that such things can have occurred; and that mankind, wherever freedom exists, will regard it with shame and indignation. And let all such of the people of the United

tates as are not as utterly sold to President

incoln as the Dutchman's shadow in the Ger nan legend was sold to the Devil, who rolled i np and put it in his pocket, read the publish ed documents in relation to the Andy John son proclamation to disfranchise all the conser valives or McClellan men of Tenuessee at the election of President and Vice-President. We are spoken more than once of this measure hut we have at our command no lauguage strong enough to express half its Satani Words suffleiently descriptive of al the myriad political villanies of times past are poor and weak and feeble when applied to this. It is a villalny belonging exclusively t the 19th century and to the year of Grace 1861 We mentioned, the other day, that a con ervative committee had gone from Tennessee t Washington to lay the matter personally before the President, and to ask relief from the unpar alleled act of his satrap, and the telegraph sub. couently reported, that, while denving relief, he rested the committee with respect. But ever this small and pitiful merit was falsely accorded him by his lying creature who gets up o orintends the Washington despatches. orunittee bore to him a long, powerful, and verwhelming letter, a letter from ten of the mest distinguished men of Tennessee, such men s Governor Campbell, Hon, T. A. R. Nelson Ilon. Baille Peyton, and Hon. Emerson Ethcridge, men known personally to himself; and, in its being prescuted to him by John Lellvett f Nashville, his first remark was, "How long did it take you and the New York politicians t onenet that paper?" If Abe Lincoln had been nly Abe Lincoln, if he had not been, through God's wrath, President of the United States John Lellvett would have knocked him down or his brutal insolence. The only answer that the President would give by relation to the vastl aportant subject-matter of the able and digni tied Tennessee remonstrance, the only resi that he deigned to make to the appeal againthe exclusion from the polls of all Tennes ee citizens who would not take up selves a solemn oath to vote for Lincoln and Johnson, was, "I expect to let the fri n le of Geo. B. McClellum manage their side of this con test in their own way, and I will manage in ry way." The unmatched and number despot, feeling the power of his position, knowng that the armies of the nation are at his con trol, doesn't deign to hold out the slightest er pectation or hope that the friends of his compet itor shall not be disfranchised everywhere, as he and the base and corrupt usurper at Nishville have di-franchised them in Tennessee. He will

numage his own side in his own way forsooth! And own way seems to be to allow the people of the United States no more free agency in the election than is enjoyed by cattle and hor-es Constitution and the laws-oh no, not at all but his own way? Think of a quiet, marme raveller, who, being confronted by a robber with drawn pistol, remonstrates against being robbed, and gets only for answer, "I expect you o manage your side of this contest in your own wa and I will manage my side in my way! If the fre men of the country can stand such things, th noble and bounding blood that they inherited from their fathers has turned to red puddles h

their dishonored velus! What is martial law good for in Kentnek then it offers not a shadow of security against the all-sweeping depredations and other ou ages constantly going on throughout our State? We are to a great extent deprived of our civil elghts, and what do we get to compensate us for the deprivation?

The private citizens of our State, no matte ow loyal, have had their arms taken from them by the military authorities. Hence almost every community is at the mercy of armed crilla bands however small. What sort of oliev is it to take from the people the means of defending themselves and then refuse or eglect to defend them? What is such a policy it for except to be praised and glorified by abolition organs?

The Louisville Journal says McClellan ha allou under the political ban of the abolition sts. He may fall nuder a ban, but he certain never will under a banner.—Buffulo Express, I'ray don't put language in our months ju get a chance to make a mean pun npon it. If you must ludulge in such tricks, try them upon

mebody else. An abolition paper boasts that "the reat Republican heart is on fire." Perhaps. hen, the miserable party will die of "heart-

A correspondent of the Baltimore Amerian says that Secretary Stanton has "a fine rad." We have no objection to lta being

racked up a little. The New York Times says that it isn't roved whether General McClellan is fit or unfit for the Presidency. What a plty for Lincoln that this can't be said of him.

Fremont thinks Lincoln a fallure. Lin-In thinks Fremont a fallure. The poorest hinkers think right sometimes.

The National Republican says there is no pot or speck upon the President's escutcheon We think we have seen a pair of spees on him CF If any of the officers of the army must be bolitlonists, let them abolish the rebellion This will keep them busy for a time, at least,

If the organ doesn't mend its polltles morals, the organ will soon, be only remains."

Washington, Oct. 12, 8:40 P. M.

Hon. Simen Dearer: The hospital vote in Nashville is Union, I.300, opposition, 200. The soldiers vote stands in about the saide proportion wherever heard from.

EDWIN M. STANZON.

Telegraphing votes in hospitals is a great business for a Secretary of War in times like these. After all, the hospital votes show nothing but the drilling and the tyranuv practiced by Stanton and his understrappers.

Louisrille Journal.

What do you say to that soldings? Von any

What do you say to that, soldiers? You are the merest machines, according to this Democratic Editor. The moral significance of your vote is of no earthly account. It merely significs "drill and tyranny."—Louisville Press. We have spoken with no di-respect of soldiers

hospitals or sol liers out, of hospitals, We ave but said what every man, that isn't as much es as man, knows to be true, whether he is est enough to atter it or not. The Adminration takes good care that nearly all the my officers and all the functionaries who have rge of hospitals shall be Lincoln men. Tho pass of the soldiers, the sirk and the well and ecially the sick, rarely see any newspapers cert abolition ones, and seldom get any polit-Information except from abolition sources. They are taught by the lessons of every day to look up to their officers as guides of their actlen; and the poor fellows who are sick and wounded and feel themselves dependent, for very comfort and every nece arv an l even life tself, upon those who have charge of them, are peculiarly subject, in respect to their partisan views and feelings, to the influence of their sneriors in position. All of the soldiers are made believe, from a constant repetition of the false and base assertion, that McClellan is their enemy and the enemy of the cause in which they are risking their lives, and that Lincoln is r devoted friend and will heap honors and moluments upon them hereafter. The conse nence of the soldiers' established habit of obeonce and acquiescence and of the wickedly false lim ressions made upon their minds is that their officers vote them, in a large majority of cases, as they would march or otherwise drill them

upon the field. We have published that in the begin ing of General Sheridan's last great battle, he self was at Winehester, on his return from Washington, having left General Wright la command. It now appears that the disaster the action was the result of-what? Why, a surprise! Yes, nothing more or less than a real,

old-fa bloned supprise! General Wright had taken precantion, for sevrai nimits before the one when the rebel attack was made, against being surprised, but on that put nur night he ne lected it, and the consemence was that the lanrel-crowned troops, taken all un wares and in their sleep, were outed with hut feel le resistance, and with the loss of prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery. It is true that the liou-hearted Sheridan, rushing to the rescue, changed defeat into one of the most glorious victories of all the war, but this does not excuse or mitigate the great military erime with which Gen. Wright stands charged If the charge against him of having let his army be surprised is true, his guilt, whatever his past services may have been, should be ter ribly explated. Our military anthorities award the punishment of death to a sentinel found sleeping upon his post, even when no calamity sults from his neglect of duty; and shall a General go scatheless or but slightly scathed when, by his carelessness or laziness or lack of gilance, he exposes a whole army to defeat nd annihilation!

But Gen. Banks went free after his wretched nd most disgraceful work upon Red River. So Gen. Wright may have little or nothing to fearprovided he is as good an abolitionist as Banks.

If the copperituals do not by this time com-rehend that the people will not allow the high to be subverted anyhow, they must be previous to demonstration.—N. Y. Tribune,

The Editor of the Tribune has no more shame sense of shame than a graven image. In the ipiency of the rebellion, he was openly for ting the Union be broken up and permitting he Southern States to establish an Independent cernment of their own. He argued as strongas he could in favor of the abstract right and e practical right of secession! And after the bellion had been under way more than a ear, he contended in his columns, that, nuless ur armles should achieve some decisive or imrtant results within the next sixty or ninety aye, it would be the part of wisdom and duty make peace with the South apon the best dent rescal talks about the people's teaching he "copperheads" that they "won't allow the 'nlon to be subverted anyhow!" Greeley's efrentery is one of the chief abolition institutions of the country. And Greeley is emphatically

The Philadelphia Telegraph save that overnor Bramlette "has recently published everal proclamations, in which he positively unlengares rube ion in case any me isures whatever are taken by the President to regulate the electron in Kenucky." The Philadelphia T legraph lies like the electric telegraph. Not a nterce or word in any proclamation of Gov. Brainlette con tenances or even su ve. 's rebellim in Kentucky in any case whitever. These aboli-then organs scatter their slanders as a farmer's sowing-machine scatters wheat, oats, and

The Phili delphia culumnlator names us and Governor Bramlette and Mr. Gnthrie, and adds: 'We dare say, that, if a Provost Marshal and his guard should suddenly and summarily oup-press these pestllent fomenters of sedition, they ould consider themselves cruelly dealt wich." Indeed! why what very nureasonable and supersensitive individuals we should be to object to

eing suppressed! If the statement of the circumstances of the arrender of Dalton by Colonel Johnson is rne, we hope that the Federal government will not have him exchanged. We don't know of any captured rebel officer that we would give for him. Every man, after speaking his name, should spit. The terms agreed on between him and the rebel officer are said to have been that the white Federal troops should be paroled. No stipplation was made in behalf of the sopro coops. So they were carried off-God knows what doom. So long as Johnson consented o command black soldiers, what right had he, n his capitulation, to let such a discrin e made between his black ones and his white ones? Shouldn't the Administration punish

nim for discouraging negro enlistments? The Editor of the organ consoles him elf ith the thought that "all things work together or good to those who love the Lord." Of ourse he reckons himself among "those who ove the Lord." And he shows his "love of the ord" in his editorial columns hy his meekness, s gentleness, his kind-heartedness, his charity his abstinence from all malice, asperity, gall, and bitterness, toward his fellow-men. by this test, the one by which Leigh Hunt's Ahou-Ben-Adam was tried, how very dearly our neighbor must "love the Lord!"

Ger. Lew Wallace, who suppressed a McClellan newspaper in Baltimore on the preext, that, if he didn't, his soldiers might mob the office, has closed a book-store in that city for elling a reply to a book advocating miseegenertion.' The gallant suppressor and repressor (not f rebel armies but of printing offices and booktores), is evidently taking precautions to preent Mr. Lincoln's retiring him again from the service.

Forney designates General John A. Mc-Clernand's letter in favor of McClellan as an apostasy from patriotism." Forney has had ground experience of all kinds of apostasy in his riendships and his politics, but he has never ocrupied a position a change from which could e charged as an "apostasy from patriotism."

The Richmond papers ascribe the late ebel defeats to the degeneracy of the South reed of cavalry horses. Now don't lay all the lame on the poor horses, rebs. If they couldedit newspapers, where do you suppose they would

An abolition paper in Chicago cavs that the Presidential election is decided, and that the abolitionists "have only to go through the motions in November." Are the same "mo-

tions" to be gone through in all the States as In Tennessee? Jeff Davis said to his audience at Macon, hat they "must cast their gold to the winds and o into the army." We guess they would rathcast their Confederate notes to the winds if

it's all the same to Jeff. Our abolition neighbor thinks that we are not good at "climbing." He may be; but what does he show when he climbs?

not to return during the war. deserters from the rebel army, and seven charged with dislovally, were received he Lexington train. The citizens claim to dgners. Capt. Jones will investigate their and probably will release them north of

IE FIGHT AT OWENSVILLE .- A despatch of Oth makes a mistake in the name of the and in the number of the regiment ed in the fight with Jesse, near Owens-Captain Belden, of the 1st Kentucky , with about forty men, charged the rebel and, some two hundred strong, and drove n in disorder for some distance killing wounding many, and capturing ten. t. Dobson was thrown from his horse, but ome in. Belden lost one killed and six ded; and having exhausted his ammuni-

returned to Owensville War Department at Washington have reed a furlough from the 15th of October til Monday after election-with promises of and free transportation home and back; but must sign a pledge to vote for Lincoln, or

nother device is to take a receipt for a it 's salary from a clerk for one hundred ighty dollars, when he is entitled to only undred and fifty dollars-the remaining ty dellars coming out of the government

e encamped on Tuesday night on the Coosa er, near Glen Willie, eight miles west of e. He is I nehing on, by a route parallel th that of Hood, and a few miles to the east im. No fighting of consequence had taken

Gen. Canby officially announces the reure of thirteen battle-flags taken from Gen. ks during his Red river campaign. A large al mail taken at the same time, shows the despondency of the rebels of Western

Don't expend too much breath on Butler's We'll agree to expend a little less breath on If you'll agree to expend a good deal more

The Federal forces have been cutting down woods between Alexandria and Manassas 10 off the guerillas. There's a Forrest la man's pelgiborhood that should be cut

Sue Mundy, the she-guerilla, who mu re people for pastime, is said to be unmarried. 's a nice opening for some enterprising ang rebel.

CF General Sheridan snatched victory from the jaws of defeat as the youthful David wrested the lamb from the month of the lion. CF The late vote of Connecticut is a good

itmeg. Nothing wooden about it. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—14:40 A. M. following telegraph was received this g. It contains further particulars of the

e of Cedar creek: Cedar Creek, Va., 11-30 A. M., Oct. 20. Local.-Gen. Grant, City Point: We have again been favored with a great viofor won from disaster by the gallan

The attack on the enemy was made about \$ ning each fank of the enemy the whole advanced. The enemy after a stubborn re-nce broke and fied, and were pushed with

ic artillery captured will probably be over ic artillery captured will probably be over pieces. This of course includes what were ured from our troops, are early in the morning at least sixteen hed prisoners have been brought in; also one and ambulances in large numbers, als morning the cavalry made a dash at cr'a Hill and carried ft, the enemy having luring the night, leaving only a small rear-d.

re killed and wounded, among them Colonel mes Thorburn, commanding a division of took's command, killed; Col. Howard Kucher, mmanding a brigade, wounded severely, but uld not leave the field.

r men captured in the morning have made eir escape and are coming in. Ransser who as commanding a division in Early's army. ied this morning. P. H. SHERIDAN. (Signed)
General Grant's apprec Cedar creek is expressed in the following de

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 20. Hen, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
had a valute of 100 guns, from each of the
ice here, fired in honor of Sheridan last vicin turning what bid fair to be a disaster
a glorious victory, which stamps Sheridan
clast I always thought him, one of the ablest
icerals. U. S. GRANT, Llaut, Gen,
he medical director reports 770 slightly
unded have reached Winchester from the
l. All the wounded that are able to bear
appostation will be forwarded immediately to
the burn.

by this Department.
L. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

E. M. STANTUN, Sec. of War.
St. Louis, Ost. 21.
Flighty men, of Celonel McArthur's colored regiment, under Lieut. Johnson, were attacked, near Fort Donelson, by 250 guerilles.
Three charges were repulsed when the rebele fled, leaving terty killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was four killed and ten wounded. Among the former was Lt. Johnson,

FORTHESS MONROR, October 19. 1

FORTHESS MONROR, October 19. 1

VAN NEW YORK, October 20. 5

The Ironel d I ctator has arrived, thirty-two
hours from New York. The steamer sewance,
nine days from New Ocleans, has arrived.

The flag-of-truce seamer from New York, in
charge of Listenant-Colonel J. E. M. Stred, arrived from Alken's landing this exculing with
\$50 paroled prisoners, nearly all naval.

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th says that
the prisoners at Castle Thunder have been doprived of rich viands from quaside parties by recent orders and are now limited absolutely to
prison rations.

prison rations.

General Lee's efficial report of Mosely's operations on the Bultimore and Onto Railroad, says. He captured a locomotive and ten cars, twenty prisoners, and tifteen horses. Among the prisoners were two paymasters, with \$16%,

The Confederate Congress will assemble at Ri I mond on Monday. New York, Oct 21.

New York, Oct 21.

A letter from Gen. Butler's headquarters to the Philadelphia Inquirer contains a long account of the rebel atrocties and murders commended from the exchanged Union, officers and surgeons. The letter states that according to the account of several officers and surgeons, the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops, subsequent to the engagement at Saltville, was utterly lawless and brutal. In two lield hospitals, near the scene of the battle, were twentytalk, near the scene of the battle, were twenty-three wounded negroes of the 1st colored cay-alry, fifteen in one and eight in the other; all but three of them were mindered in cold blood by the relationalters, and those fends in human form broasted while doing this health deed that they had been engaged in the same work all day. They claimed to have buried one hundred and twent-tive colored soldiers, of whom mostly all must have been slain in the same

The Post's Washington special save: Persons tone of ten mars in pursuit of the enemy. He has a sufficient force for all contingencies, and will probably be heard from again to-morrow. The Commercial's Washington special containethe following: A military commission here is trying some outrageons cases of shoddy frands in soldiers' clothing. Some cavairy jackets are made of animal hair, rough wool, and cotton. Facts developed show that the inspectors are are interested.

Washington, oct. 21.

Provost Marshal-General Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington, says that credit will be allowed only for such men as are raised by the draft. Persons who are drafted, and fail to report, are not considered by the law, officers of

ort, are not considered by the law, officers of Government, nor by the Provost Marshal-They will not, therefore, be credited

led to service.
In view of this decision, some of our proml-

In view of this decision, some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of fifty dollars for every such absent man caught and held to service. According to General Fry's communication, it would appear that citizens are held responsible for drafted absentess.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation petting apart the last Thirsday in November as a day of thankspiving and praver to Almighty God, for, among other things vouchasfed to us, the many and signal victories over the enemy, and recommending his fellow-citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up pentient and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of greents for a return of the enuisible blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the

WAR DAPARTHENT, }
W RHINGTON, Oct. 30-9,40 P. M.) prisoners from the front. Among the re nine commissioned officers, one than the commissioned officers of the commissioned were captured and many prisoners, among whom was the rebel General Ramesner. On our side, Generals Wright and Ricket-tere wounded and General Bidwell, of Buffale,

Killed.

The particulars, so far as received, will be fur lished as fast as the operator can transmit them (Signed)

E. M. STANTON. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.
WAR DEFAUTABLE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.
The following is Sheridan's official report
dated Codar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th, 10 P. M. To Lieut, Gen. Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion; in lact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of

In confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillers.

I hastened from Winchester when I was on my return from Washington and found the army between Middletown and Newton.

Having been driven back about four miles, I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps and formed a compact line of battle quite in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was done handsomely at about one in the afternoon. ternoon. At three in the afternoon, after some changes

In the artillery from the right to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and rout-ing the enemy, and eaturing, according to the last account, forty-three pleess of artillery and I do not know yet the number of casualties or s of the enemy. Their wagon trains, am-

ur possession.

They also burned some of their trains. Gen. Whigh, Grove and acceptance of the selectify wounded.

Affairs at a time booked hadle, but by the gallantity of our brave officers and men the disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

Darkness again intervened to shut off greater that the converted ways transfer.

sults. I now occupy Strasburg.
As soon as obtained, I will send you further P: H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

The battle was fought on the same day, viz., to 18th of the month, that witnessed Sheridan's ictory in September. What the numbers were who were opposed to What the numbers were who were opposed to Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor, and success of the attack strongly Indicate that a heavy reinforcement had been sent from Richmond.

With the expectation of fulfilling Longstreet's loast to smash up Sheridan, Longstreet was know to be in the valley, and had assumed command of the armry, and confident hopes of a classifier to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Baltimore.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

New York, Oct. 19.

The Herald's correspondent gives the partic-lars of Cel. Powell's cavalry raid in the Laray alley. His first adventure was with a Georgia

Hars. At Lursy all the trains were destroyed an l while in the act a Union soldier was seized by citizens and nurdered by entting his throat. Subsequently two of Mosby's men were captured and she to death as retaliation the same day. The government tanners was destroyed, in which was \$80,000 head of stock. From New Market to Woodvile the country was laid watte, as also in the circuit to Anderson Court-House and Little Washington, back to Lurax-thence the command proceeded to Front Royal, where all the barns for four miles and their con, sents were destroyed.

tents were destroyed.

The result of this expedition was the capture of a herd of cattle, 500 horses, the destruction of 32 flouring mills, 30 distilleries, 4 blast furnaces, and upwards of 50 barns.

CHATTANOONA, Oct. 19.

Captain Marsh, of the 4th United States Regulars, has, just arrived from Villanars, which

Captain Marsh, of the 4th United States Reg-nlars, has just arrived from Villanara, which place he left vesterday. He reports that Colonel Minte's brigade of cavalry has met the enemy in force, and, after a severe fight, our troops charged and routed the rebels, capturing Gen. Young and a large number of prisoners. On the 12th, the same cavalry charged Roddy's command at Rome with salves, and killed and captured a number, taking all his artillery, and scattering the remainder of the enemy in all di-rections.

certions.

On the 7th, our advance came upon Hood's rear-guard, whipped it, and drove it out of Snake Gap.

Yesterday, Sherman started in pursuit of the rebels, who were retreating southward by way of Bloomton Valley.

St. Aleans, Vr., Oct. 20.

We learn that, in a skirmish last evening at Tonetsburg, four of the raiders were captured. Wen liart, one of the bailiffs of that municipality, fell mortally wounded while gallantly endeavoring to capture the raiders. The provincial authorities of the frontier towns did everything in their power to accomplish the arrest of hing in their power to accomplish the arrest of he rascals. Six of the horses taken by the coundrels have been recaptured.

The Commercial, in its money article, says there are indications that some important modifications of the financial policy of the government will be proposed next Congress. The whole machinery of finance has worked with so NEW YORK, Oct. 20. whole machinery of finance has worked with so nuch bregularity, and is producing such em-arrassing fluctuations in the commerce of the country, that Congress will be called on to recountry, that Congress will be called on to re-tract some of its past errors.

The National Banks are not satisfied with the conditions by which Congress has regulated their action, and, at their meeting held vester-day at the Astor House, organized a permanent association for protecting their interests.

The Post has the following in its Washington special: There is a great repolicing here to lay ever Sheridan's victory. The details coming in are better than the official reports already giv-en.

The merchants who were arrested in this city

were brought to trial today before a miniary con minion. The evidence against some of tiese men is overwhelming. It is shown that there furnished goods to blockade-runners with a full knowledge of their destination. The trial is still going on.

New York, Oct. 2).

The Herald's New Orleans special contains a letter from Governor Allen, of Louisiana, to the rebel Secretary of War. It says: The time has come to call into service every able-hodied negro as a solder. This should be done immediately. I would free all negroes able to bear arms and put them in the field at once. They will make much better soldiers with us than a lost us, and swell the renks of our armies. General Camby officially announces the recapture of tidricen battle-flags taken from Gen ral Barks drying his led river campaign. A large reled mail taken at the same time, shows the great despondency of the robels of Western Mischeippi.

Twenty, three officers of the 2d Louisian cav-

leshell pi. Twenty-three officers of the 2d Louisiana car by have been dishonorally dismissed the ser-nce by order of General Camby for declining to appear before the examining board preparato assignment to duty.

The Richmond Examiner of the 17th says

We have good authority for stating that the car-al las been, to a certain extent, resumed, and that arrangements have been made to exchange mmediately 10,000 Yankee prisoners in Georgia. The Savannah Exchange says: The Alubana Senate has passed a bill putting all the residents Senate has passed a bill juiting all the residents of that State, between the ages of 17 and 50, without exception, into the second class milltia, and especially declares that the members of the Legislature shall not be exempted by any act, and recommends the stoppatic of all futerviews between plekets, on account of desertion.

The World's special correspondent with Gen. Sheridan on the 19th sends the following, and your agent is indebted to the publishers for advance slips:

vance slips:

On every morning of the present week but this, the troops had been in readiness at day-break for an attack, which information furnished by our scouts led us to expect; but the precantion, which proved unnecessary before, was for some reason neglected this morning, the apprehension of another attack having died

The army was posted along the north bank of Codar Run—the Army of Western Virginia on the left on the Winehester and Strasburg road, the extreme left resting on Shenaudoah, the lath corps on the centre, and l'ike's corps on

the right.

In the absence of Gen. Sheridan, who was just returning from a visit to Washington, and who slept in Winchester last night, Fen. Wright commanded the army, Gen. Lettetts being in command of the 6th corps. A dense mist enveloped the country, and fevored the enemy's decires.

On the previous night Gen. Early, who proved to be still in command, had massed three livisions of infantry—l'egram's, Gordon's, and camacy's—at concealed points, threatening out writerine left. The two remaining divisions—Wharton's and Kenshaw's—were moved from lisher's Itill along the pike, threatening our centre.

Shortly before daylight this morning while our army, dreamless of danger, was soundly sleeping, a feint picket assault was made on our right. Rapid and continuous discharges of sen linel musketry extended along our front toward the left, when suddenly the rebel infentry advanced against General Crooks' position in a solid column, pouring a fierce tire on flank and front. Only a portion of our troops manued the

Only a portion of our troops manned the treastworks when the assant commenced. It was so energicie and deadly as to break our lines at once. Men of both divisions were swept from their breasworks, into which the enemy came flooding like a sea. They entered the encampments in the rear of the works, where the soldiers, scarcely awakened, were actually rising from their blankets. To save the soldiers the breastworks became a destructed. illery at the breastworks became a desperate spect when the assault was first discovered, but enature of the ground rendered this next to apossible. Battery B, 5th Pennsylvania, six ins, was captured entire. By superhuman forts, all but one gan of the 5th regular batter was saved, leaving seven guns in the hands the enemy. In the meanwhile, the enemy ill advanced, completely tearing the left fank our army, and were nearing the helghts sont.

thence offer up penticut and ferrent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the entiable blessings of praces, union, and harmony throughout the land.

about.

The whole army was by this time eroused.

Wagona, aribulances, audartillery were making for the rear. The 19th caps, which had stood firm during the assault on Crook's rear, found itself confronted by the 2d division of the

enemy, whileh bad moved up the tike muskelry and artillery. t'd. 'ade of the 2d division on the left.

creeking farther on the left toward Maddlet own
the hinrylag wagens, ambiliances, exissenhis and explosion of the enemy's shells from
betteries planted in front of the 1-th, might
have shook the hope of fanaticism itself.

Gen, Wright, with whom it was left to organize a plan which should change the dismal aspect of affairs, was not a whit disconraged. The
moment that the army of West Virginia and the
1-th corps were found to be deciantly falling
back, he sent an order to the Legion, that nevevet, on any field, had been defeated, to achieve
victory if possible. The 6th corps, on the right
was ordered to change front, swing around, one
stem the torrent. Scarcely a minute clapse
when its columns were seen moving majestical
by, by the left flank, straight into the heart of
fitragglers, its line closed up again before th
assaults that still had not been streed. The artillery of the corps, unlimbering close to the
our thoughout.

assaults that still had not been staved. The artillery of the corps, unlimbering close to the rear, thundered its answers to the rebel shells.

This brilliant move could not, however, check the movement of the foc on the left. Some of their cavalry had already penetrated into Midten, capturing a portion of Gen. Crooks ambusinee train, and, it is reported, seriously wounded Col. Theleum, of the 2d division of that command. Their infantry had swing around, and were just passing above, when Merritt's, Tower's, and Costar's divisions of cavalry were uithdrawn from the right, and sent forward to stem the disastrous advance. After the check of the rebels in the centre, the lines of the fith and 18th corps were reformed, the 8th on the left, and the 18th on the right of that. It was found necessary to withdraw the whole line a distance in order to connect with the cavalry, who were just advancing to drive the enemy from the pike on the left, and hold the field at that point. A retrograde move was not accomplished without loss. The genera followed it mulished without loss. The genera followed it molished without loss. The genera followed in the control of the fitter of the fitter

who were just advancing to drive the enemy from the pike on the left, and hold the field at that point. A retrograde move was not accomplished without loss. The enemy followed it up closely and very fully. Their bullets rained in apon the artillery, killing oif borses and men, and embarrassing the attempt of the artillery-nien to move their grans to the rear.

The guns were fought splendidly, and fought everywhere null the last moment, when It was found that they could not be removed. Two of Captain Stevens's guns were lost, two of Lumb's, one of McKulghts, and two of Adams's. Capt. Adams, with a corporal and one man, stood by this gun when all other support had left, and until every herse was shot, and the corporal and man were shot down beside him. Col. Tunpkins, chief of artiflery, while assisting to remote one of the guns of Cowan's battery, was a glady wenned by a musket ball. The infantry was also stiffering heavily, particularly in officers. When the lines reached the creat just to the right and rear of Middletown, where the second claud was made, and where two terrific charges of the enemy were repulsed, nearly every field efficer in the 1st division of the 6th coaps was wounded. General Rickets, commanding the caps, was so bally w unded fout he was compelled to leave the theld. General Ridwell, commanding the 3d brigade of the 2d division, was mortally wounded by a shell, which tore his left shoulder to pieces, and shuttered the arm of Captain Oron, one of his aids, and Colonel Hamita, commanding the st-brigtered the arm of Captain Oron, one of his aids, and Colonel Hanker, commanding the 1-t brigande of Upton's 1st division, was wounded in two places, through the thigh and shoulder, but did not beave the field till night. Gen. G tty, commanding the second division, had his horse shot under linn.

commanding the second divisin, had his horse shot under him.

Gen. Wright, commanding the array, had been slightly wounded in the chin. The 12th coups also suffered severely. The battle-line of infantry was reformed on the crest of the hill alluded to just after Torbett, with his cavalry, had swept by on the left, pheling into the enemy in the direction of l'ike's corps, establishing a line, and holding his own against some of the fiercest shelling ever showered upon the heads of a devoted soldiery. At this time, 10 A. M. though the appearance of things in the rear was not such as is generally seen in the rear of a victorious array, and though appearances of retreat prevailed along the line in front, the array had, for the first time during the day, so far wen victory over its opening disaster as to have disposed a consistent and wieldy front toward tis fee, holding its own in the main agalust further attack.

ther attack.

The results of the contest were otherwise cloomy. We had been surprised and driven out of a splendid position; had lost heavily in risoners; had lost twenty four pieces of artillery, thirty-four ambulances, helmding all the medical wagons and medical supplies of the 19th corps, and several headquarters wagons. We had yielded more than two miles of the battle-idd to the memory, many of our finest efficient er attack. eld to the enemy; many of our finest officers ere killed and wounded, and lying thick round. The enemy, relinquishing his attack, ontented himself with a lively use of his artil-

long the line lu the rear.

Geu. Sheridan, who had ridden post haste from Gen, Sheridan, who had ridden post baste from Winchester, was approaching, this appearance created wild enthusiasm. Beginning at the left of the line he rode along the whole front of the army, waving his hat and cheers. He dif not stop an instant from that time till 3 P. M. Evillery and some guns, taken from us da

amsenr was captured in an ambulance, serious-it not mortally wounded. Probable one thousand prisoners have been cled up along the road. Two hours of day-bit would have given us the rebel xmv almost tire. Any just estimate of our loss or that of e enemy at present is impossible. The army ordered to move against the enemy at five

clock to-morrow morning.

New York, Oct. 21. The Herald's correspondent gives the follow-ing account of Sheridan's last victory. It was no olight, and all around was the stillness usual to that hour. While this stillness was a coaling the enemy had noislessly massed a heavy column of troops behind the hills on the sentil was side of Colar Crock, directly in front of the position occupied by our extreme juck-ets.

At a given signal, as we afterwards learned, cententy advanced rapidly in soil i columns of giments. Our pickets were charged, some them explured and some driven in, hardly fore they had time to discharge their mus-

ormy came in so soon after, and so close to em, that it was near a tic which jurry warned e slumbering camp of the danger near at

llaving driven in or captured our pickets on cleft of our line of Infantry, the enemy charged cross Cedar creek at the ford, and very som crossed on the bridge over that stream, and and the side of the hill and breastworks ocded by Starborn's division of the 8th earns.

esched he side of the min and bleasworks osgided by Starburn's division of the 8th cerps.
The rebels hesitated not, but run over all barirs, completely surprising and In a measure
t mpedling the left of Sheridan's line. By this
necess the enemy gained some artitlery, I bebeve, of the 4th Fennsolvania battery and some
feeces of a regular battery.
The suddenness of the attack, and its wonderhis success for a short time, bewildered the
troops, and many of them were taken prisoners,
only of ar the greater portion get away with
their arms. The other part of Crooks' comrand was soon formed in line by the remaining
ourtions of Thornburn's division.
All this occurred while the enemy kept presster on and pomring In upon our men a rapid
and murderons fire, a fire from musketry, as
all of rom artillery posted upon the hills on the
opposite side of Cedar ereck, having directed a
section against Crooks's forces.

The enemy quickly inrued his attention towe deterifyed of the pike and of the inheorys,
General Emory's command was gotten in line,
and the crificiliery to work at short range. ral Emory's command was gotten to line, is stillery to work at short range. this time a bold charge was made by the wunder cover of his guns to capture our

. In a measure this charge was suc-although it was resisted with great vigor a fire that would have done credit to the f veterans under the most trying circum ile charge the rebels took one or two the charge the rebels took one or two sof the 1st Maine battery, and, I believe, a on of the Chase battery. What most helped ebels was the exact range which they got I lees, the onescaptured from the elevamental mainer of the positions on the opposite of the creek.

som as the fight commenced, and It was no that the left had suffered the fifth commenced.

the engagement.

The rivalues, two, were got out as speedily as sestile, taking the pike road to Winehester, here they arrived in safety.

The enemy discovering the snecess of his survise and believing that it was now for him only the same and believing that it was now for him only the same and believing that it was now for him only the same and the same trium hantly rium hantly advance, and, by the way, I t mention that it was now broad daylight, prought his columns and artillery across Cedar (reck to press the pursuit with vigor. While this was being done and a brief inliprevised, our line was consolidated. Mills contracted and commenced slowly falling back. The enemy pressed the pursuit rapidly and with contract two steams. eat persistency. General Sheridan was on his way from Washgton back to his headquarters when the thick was made. He reached Winchester the light before the attack, and remained there for

ensultation.

Early in the morning he heard cannonading.

prosition was being made to the evultant lo The secraci to complehend the true state of tabs at a glober, and at once proceeded

Reogranizing his forces, then seemingly more iven to a retreat than to an advance, he campile charged the sepect of our military trains and mened the tide of bastle. So rapidly turning towards a disastrons desat not a glorious victory. The extarty was hen est upon the right, the talt corp placed east not, the subcorps in the centre of the Ghaps on the left with Powell's division which has for a time cut off on the left of all and a charge of the concury was resisted and an advance made successfully.

Another Headil's correspondent says, our sayahr is now in hot pursuit of the flying energy, with our hulantry following as fast, as they an. Reorganizing his forces, then seemingly mor

The crobel Generals are knowing as not as they are knowing to be wounded, it: Generals Remestice, who is a prisoner, Rosentain, Our losses are estimated at 5,000, Prisoners captured say that Longstreet has est three-fourths of his artillery.

Another says nething could withstand the repetitiosity of Sheridan's army. Charge after charge was made with the most brilliant success.

we captured 43 pieces of artillery and some (500) prisoners, and drove Longstreet's shat-ered and scattered State reserves far up the The rebel attack was induced by moving the The rebet afface was induced by moving the fish corps for Front Royal, causing the rebels to believe that they were being sont back to Grant By the capture of a dispatch from Longstreet to Early Sheridan was informed that the latte ground receive reinforcements sufficient, as the

sheridan had first organized his eavalry for a and expedition, but on receipt of this despatch

Sr. Lous, Oct. 21.

The Democrat's Jefferson City special says the rely is recrused the Missouri river at Bruuswick the day before yesterday. They now hold Bruuswick, Keitsville, Carrollton, and are plundering them. Col. Perklinseneamped yesterday at Favette, Howard county, with a regiment of bushwhackers. Gen. Fisk is repairing the railruad west of Jefferson City. The last that was heard from Price, his camp was at Waverly, in the northeastern corner of Lafarette county. Roscerans is following him closely. His train numbers over four hundred wagons, which he is evidently trying to get through the southwestern portion of the State, while he himself goes through Kausas.

Trice and the bogus, Governor Reynolds are reported, to have had two quarrels, the latter thinking it practicable to hold the State, and the former not. There is trouble brewing in Price's cannu. Many of bis officers. Sr. Loris, Oct. 21.

rmer not. There is trouble brewing in Price's back to Arkansas, but will remain in Mis-nri whether he does or not. The Democrat's Jefferson City special says: Gen. Curits has been fighting Price's advance all day on Little Blue river, ten miles from Inde-pendence. Curtis holds a good position, and will stand for a regular engagement if Price will continue the conflict.

Most of the city bruks have determined to correndee under the National Bunk system, oursmant to an act passed by the Logislature in

New York, Oct. 21.

The Herald's 15th corps correspondent says:
The Herald's 15th corps correspondent says:
Two continues laboring at his line of
works on the scuth side of the James, comnearing at Cox's Ferry, and running to the
Powlett Home battery. These works have occopied large working parties for the last three
members. A mumber of heavy guns have been
to moved from Howlett's battery, and placed ou
the heavy redoubt on the left of this line.

A Mobile Bay letter says: that the mpper fleet
can approach within two miles of the city. There
is said to be considerable scurvy among our
troops at Fort Morgan and Peusacola.

The Despatch of the 18th amounces that Gen.
Braxton Bragg, litherto commanding in
Georgia, with his headquarters at Richmond,
has been relieved, and Gross taken command.

The Fersminer of the 16th has a long article
on the inter demoralization of the rebel cavalry,
and charges the defeat of Gen. Resser to the had New York, Oct. 21.

on the utter demoralization of the rebel cavalry, and charges the defeat of Gen. Rosser to the bad condition of the cavalry.

New York, Oct. 29.

The following letter from George II. Pendleron, Hemocratic candidate for Vice-President, has just been received by the Ton, John B. Haskiu, of New York:

Ilaskiu, of New York:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1864.

My Dear Sra: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant representations and false-noods are so frequent in our struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no professions of a new faith, and only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one when I say there Is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable henefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end than myssif. The Union is the guarantee of peace, power, the prosperity of this people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently the establishment of another goven ment over any portion of territory—even within its limits. I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting upon no terms not prescribed by the constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will deleat the re-establishment of the government upon old foundations and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, yours, etc.

GEO. II. PENDDETON. MONTHMAL, Oct. 22.
Twelve of the St. Albans raiders were capture ohns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states

Butt — He i tawn of the Evening Takegraph:

8t. Albans Raid.—In consequence of fe as that from the sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Albans raiders, an attempt will be made to rescue them, Capt. Les Rivers's troops of

Flavone for the accused, and we understand has stained Hon, J. H. Cameron as counsel.

Mr. Develin, who has been retained by the

Mr. Develin, who has been retained by the Federal anthorities, has just received the following letter, from Lieut, Bennett Young, commanding the party of raiders:

VIOLEMNOSINERS, C. E., Oct, 21, 1861.

To the Librar of the Evening Telegraph:

The ough the columns of your journal wish to make some slatements to the citizens of Candral and C Through the columns of your journal I wish to make some statements to the citizens of Canada, regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages in retalbition for the recent outrages in the Shenandoch Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a cenmaissioned officer in the provisional army of the Confederate States, and an violating no laws of Canada. I don't want my name coupled with the epithet now applied without knowledge. I wish to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken. I was seized on the Canadian side by American citizons with arms in their hands, and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken, and I was foreibly placed in a buggy between thromen and started toward the United States. I reached out my lands and caught the reins, when three pistols were leveled at my head with threats to shoot the d—d secondrel dead if he moved. Some Canadian citizens then spoke up, and, seeing the halliff, they started with me toward him, two of them holding arms in their hands. These statements can be proved by the Canadian citizens. They came into this place, and even beyond it, brandishing gnus and attempting to kill some of us after we were in the lands of the English authorities.

Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten you are not in the midst of war and ruled by a man of despade actions and supreme lu Infamy. I am not afraid to go before the courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated I am satistied they, not my party, will be found violators of Canadian and English laws. Some

in satisfied they, not my party, will be found lolators of Canadlan and English laws. Some e I hope will be sent to invetsigate thi

u citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just erit of their transgression. Hoping you will give this publication, I re-Yours, respectfully, BENNETT II. YOUNG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 22. Major-General Dix: The following official despatch has been re-cive I from Sherldan;

CEDAR CREEK, Oct. 21, 4 P. M.

7 · Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point:

1 pursued and ronted a force of the enemy near Mount Jackson, which point he reached on the night of the 19th without an organized regiment of his airmy. From accounts of our prischers who have escaped, and citizens, the ront was complete. About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way through the nontains on the left. For fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country was covered with small arms, thrown away by the rebels and others. The debris of forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three him dred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

New York, Oct. 22.

New York has been dressed in flags, in honor CEDAR CREEK, Oct. 21, 4 P. M.

New York has been dressed in flags, lu honor Sheridan's victory.

The Lichmond Examiner says General Bragg as gone to Wilmington temporarily to return

The lichmond Examiner says General Brager as gone to Wilnington temporarily to return Richmond when the emergency which ealls in thither is over.

The Montgomery Appeal says: Beauregard not stail passed through Opeloka on the 8th, to sume command of the Army of Tennessee, and will personally direct the movements and perstions of the army until the fall campalgn felly closed. The Mobile Register says that Gen. Hood, in rochiming to distroops, said that Sherman add not winler over 35,000 muskets, A special to the Commercial from Washing-on on the 22d says: The mallboat from City ointreports all quiet yesterday; but the rebels ere engaged in strengthening the fortifications the north side of the James. One hundred

pers have not the men or money 1 , hole ont much longer.

Gold has been quite firm today, propably owing to purchases to meet the export demand for today's steamers. The range has been 203/402

sixty rebel prisoners came up, many of m rook the oath of allegiance. One religi

FOR PRESIDENT GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO. Day, Tuesday, Nor. 8, 1864. ELECTORAL TICKET. STATE AT LABOR.

FRANK WOLFDRD, of Casey, THORNTON F. MARSHLAL, of Brackey, T. A. DUKE, of McCracken.

THE DISTRICT,
T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland. J. P. BARPOUR, of Washington W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson. A. H. WAED, of Harrison.

GEO, S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine

W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard.

HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

Fer The letter of Mr. Pendleton, the cons ative candidate for the Vice-Presidency, puts a rk in the months of the abolitionists, and wires it in like the cork of a champagne bottle.

VOTE! AND VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CON-VICTIONS .- This is the last time but one that our oice will reach the subscribers of the Weekly Journal before the Presidential election.

We have but a single" word of exhortation to ddress to the voters of the Commonwealth; yet that word crowns all others. It is this VOTE! ANIC VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CONVIC rioxs. In our judgment, you may do so without any hazard; hut we would have you do it at whatever hazard. We adopt and commend to you the counsel of our gallaut and patriotic Governor on this all-essential point, "I know." aid Governor Bramlette, in the eloquent speech which he delivered recently at the capital, "that fears are entertalged that there will be military nterference with the election; and I am award that the uncalled for declaration and mainte nance of martial law gives much semblance to such purpose. Yet I do not apprehend any such attenpt. None but fools will advocate and none but wicked and bad men will mrge or atbe made to turn his bayonet against the liberties of his people. The danger of such an altempt will be up in the side of those who shall move in such an unholy cause. Let every man, whether for Lincoln or McClellan, who is entitled to: vote, resolve to cast his vote, if he has to hew his way through opposing force, and the people will prevail in the maintenance of constitutional liberty." This is our faith. And this is our counsel. We exhort the voters of the Com-

monwealth to follow it. Every qualified voter, not physically disabled b bound by his obligations as a citizen to vote, and vote according to his convictions; but, in the face of the open menaces and bribes that are held out by the minious of Lincoln amongst ns, every qualified voter who is a friend of the Union and of McClellan is bound additionally y his obligations as a man and a gentleman. His tersonal reputation Is at stake. It is with him a matter of honor or dishonor. The conservative voter who ab-ents himself from the polls will do so presumptively at least on account either of cowardice or of corruption. He wil stand a dishonored man in the estimation ever of the regreants at whose feet he abases himelf. The finger of scorn will be pointed at him as one who in the crisis of his country's existence rold his dearest right of citizenslap for the hope of favor or abandoned it for the fear of danger. The brand of infamy will clare npon his front. What Kentuckian is ready to In reliase abolition favor or protection at such a

price? Certainly none. We call upon the qualified voters of the Com morwealth, therefore, and especially upon the conservative voters, to go to the polls, and exercise the right of suffrage as becomes freemen. Kentucklans! this is your duty. Perform it. VOTE! AND VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CON-VICTIONS.

President Lincoln publishes this afternoon a lengthy letter to Tennesseeaus who assailed him, in which he declines to interfere in affairs

Johns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a Captain in the confederate service, and was commissioned for that purpose. There were twenty-three conserved, and the amount of bank bills stolen serviced, and the amount of bank bills stolen the conserved of the c session of power may have rendered him, was alraid to let the Tennessee matter rest where Government has commissioned able the late ruldication of the Tennessee Committee amoed to take the case up. The necessary ex-adition papers for those captured were for-arded to S. Jedons. The necessary ex-tangle of the certainly cannot do himself any good or relieve himself from any shame or adition papers for those captured were for-invited to St. Johns.

Later —The tellowing is from the list edition

any good or relieve himself from any shame or infany by the "lengthy letter" that the telegraph says that he has published. A thousand letters, each as long as from Washington to Nashville, could not in the slightest degree relieve him.

From what the telegraph says of the President's letter, it is evident that he adheres to the ground that he took in the presence of the Committee. He announces bis refusal to interfere in any way with the operation of the Proclams tlou of his Milltary Governor at Nashville excluding every man from the polls at the Presidestial election who shall not first swear to vote against McClellan and Pendleton! He excuses him-elf from Interfering by alleging that it is "a State matter altogether!" Think of that neaple of the United States! A mere State matter! May not the electoral vote of Tennessee deelde the result of the Presidential election throughout the country? Then are not the rights of the whole people of the United States Involved nts In the Tennessee election as much as the rights of the Tennessee people themselves? And are not the whole population of the Republic deeply and vitally interested in the Federal Constitution's being upheld in each state (especially where the action of such State interests and coneerns the entire nation alike) instead of being stricken down by the sledge-hammer of vulgar

and brutal tyranuy? We suppose that our President, so feeble and powerless for good and so potent for evil, means to be understood as assuming that he has n right to juterfere with the action of his Military Governor of Tennessee, and so must of necessity lack quietly on and see that functionary commit any atrocious outrages he pleases upon the elective franchise! But we should like to know whether anyhody, no matter how thoroughly an abolitionist, thinks, that, If the Military Governor of a State were to put forth an order proscribing, by a test oath at the polls, all the friends of Lincoln and Johnson, instead of those of McClellan and Peudleton, the Presldent would refuse to interfere on the ground of the matter's heing a mere State affair! Let some of the zealons and superserviceable Lincoln organs respond upon this point. They talk enough and too much about some things, but are likely to keep as earefully aloof from this subject as if they thought it surrounded with man-traps and spring-guns. Is not the Military Governor of Tennessee the mere creathre of the President? Did not a breath of the President make him, and caunot a breath of the President unmake him? Then is not the President, who keeps him in office in spite of all atrocities, fully responsible for those atroeltles? If, with all power in his own hands, he tolerates and upholds a malignant and accursed setrap in trampling with infernal scorn upon all the dearest and holiest prerogatives and privileges and rights of the people, shall not

President and satrap be held alike to an awful account for their matchless guilt? Posterity will find it hard to believe that their thers of the nineteenth century bore what the resent generation of our countrymen are now pearing! Fellow-citizens! decide what you will do! You have but little time to make np your minds! What is wanted is "action! action! ac-

tion!" We regret to have the evidence accumuing that Kentnekians, holding official positions, are permitting themselves to become the willing agents for carrying out the proscriptions of our citizens for political opinions. When such assistance is rendered by those who do not belong to this State, and who seem to have been seut among us for the purpose of Interposlug vexatious delays and Impediments In the way of attling claims, we are not so much surprised, but that Kentucky's own sons should strike arrieidal blows at its dignity and honor is to us the cause of deep humiliation. It is the obvious duty of all officers to test thoroughly the loyally of those who desire to have their claims anxiously looking.

against the government settled, but beyond this they have no right to go. Still there are lamentable proofs that they do leud themselves to the enforcement of arbitrary tests, and illegal distructions to the payment of just claims. We have before us the papers of a case in which the ederal indebtedness was lucurred more than iree years since, and a certificate was subsenently given that the articles and ser vices specified were absolutely requisite for the 1-ublie service, and ordered by Major-General Anderson: but, as there was no Commiseary on the spot, the proper voucher could not he given. This certificate would have been all-sufficient to effect the speedy adjustment of the claim but for some trifling informality which had inadvertently occurred, for at the time It was given our officers were not as conversant with the business details of military service as they are now from experience. This pufortu nately, however, sent the certificate back for correction to the officer who had given It original inally. Then the elalmant was asked his views upon the Presidential question, and he nue julvocally stated that he was a McClellau man whereupon this endorsement was made: Approved and recommended that it be paid at the end of the war, provided he prove his loy-ulty from this time forward.

This was signed by the same officer who and previously certified to the correctness of the claim and had given the voneher for its payment. Now ln this instance there is no susplcion that the claimant is not loyal-on the contrary, he is a veteran Union officer: nor is there any reason why he should be deprived of the use of his money during the indefinite extension of the war and until its close. But he is to be punished for his political preferences, and the fort has been made to bribe him to vote for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. We have no further comments to make upon this transacion, except to reiterate our deep regret that any Kentucklan should prove himself such a superserviceable agent in the effort to corrupt the ballot-boxes, and to assist Mr. Lincoln in managing his side of the Prasidential contest in his own

Washington, Oct. 23. The following is President Lincoln's reply to the President of the Committee from Tennessee against the test oath required by Governor Johnson, preliminary to the exercise of the elective frauchise in the coming Presidential

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1861. Jesser, W. B. Campbell, T. A. R. Nelson, J. R. P. Cavter, John Wilson, A. Blezzard, Henry Copper, Builie Paylon, John S. Ber-ryaun, John D. Berryman, John Lellyett, and Emerson Ethridge: Gents: On the illeenth day of this months remember, a printed paper, with a few manu-ript interlineations, called a protest, with our names appended therete, and accompaided by another printed paper purporting to be proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military or the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, Military or preparing to be extracts from the cold Tennessee, were laid before me. The pro st, proclamation, and extracts are respectivel

test, preclamation, and extracts are respectively as follows:

(The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Johnson, dated September 20, to which it refers, together with a list of counties in East, Middle, and West Tennessee; also, extracts from the code of Tennessee; also, extracts from the code of Tennessee; also, extracts from the code of Tennessee; also, extracts from the code and Vice-President, qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and places of holding elections, and offleers of popular elections.)

The President them says, that, at the time these papers were presented. I had never seen either of them, nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously. Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Governor Johnson, or any one clae connected with the proclamation, and investf. Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I kave been able to do in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

We convertigate in the I can have nothing to

tile to do in the midst of so many pressing utilic duties.

My conviction is that I can have nothing to o with the matter, either to sustain the plans it the convention and Governor Johnson have utiliated it, or to revoke or modify, as you detained, by the constitution and the laws. The resident is charged with no duty in the continuet of presidential electors is any state. Nor I, in this case, perceive any real reason for is interference in this matter. The movement et on foot by the convention and Governor et on foot by the convention and Governor do I, in this case, perceive any real reason for his interference in this matter. The movement set on foot by the convention and Governor Johnson does not, as seems to be assured by you, emanate from the national executor. In no proper sense can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portlon of the loyal people of Teanessee. I do not perceive in the plan, any menace of violence or exercion toward any one. Governor Johnson, like any other loyal eitizen, has the right to favor any political plan be chooses. And as Military Governor It is his duty to keep peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by tils plain be purposes any more. But you object to the plan. Leaving it alone will be your perfect security ngainst it. It is not proposed to force you into it. Do as you please on your own account, peacefully and legally, and Governor Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you gainst vidence, so far as is in his power.

I presume that conducting Presidential elections in Tennessee in accordance with the old code is not now possible. It is scarcely necessary to add that, if any election shall be held and any votes shall be east in the State of Tennessee for President or Vice-President of the Luited States, it will belong not to military ngents, nor yet the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government to determine whether they are entitled to be accounted in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against vicinical decime to interfere in any way with any election. [Signed] A. Lincolan.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29. There was a fight vesterday between the little Blue river and independence. It was a cry gallant affair. We fought Price's entire my for live hours. McLean's Colorado battery silenced the rebels

McLean's Colomido battery silenced the rebelsgms. Col. Heyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 15th Kansas. The 2d Colorado lost sixty killed and wounded. Among the former was Major Smith, commanding the regiment. Our total loss were 400.

We evacuated independence, lailing low k to the Big Bine, and this morning we hold the whole line of the Big Bine. Generals Curtis, Illunt, and Deitzel are on the ground.

About 10 o'clock this norming, Col. Jannison with the 15th Kansas and several gams, were attacked at Boron's Ford by a heavy colmun of the enemy, and about two in the afternoon the rebels forced the Ford, Jennison talling back toward West Point.

Jennison and Moonlight are at the State line. A message had been received from Pleasanton. Jemisen and Moonlight are at the State line, a message had been received from Pleasanton, tating that he was pressing Price with twenty beensaid men, and that he had fought them on esterday, drove them to Independence, and was pursuing them sharply. Price is heading or kansas, and may cross the State line in his ettent. We will move to Atlanta soon. Our can had a sharp skirmish with the rebels at Big Sine this evening, capturing twenty-four, and silling seventeen.

Kansas City, Oct. 23.

Bine this evening, capturing twenty-four, and killing seventeen.

Kansas Cirv, Oct. 23.

A great battle has been forgin, and a great victory won. Price's whole army has been reuted, and is rapidly retreating South. Our cavalry is in hot pursult, together with Pleasant on a cavalry is in hot pursult, together with Pleasant on the construction of the too closely followed to do much damage. Pleasanton closed vesterday's battles at Independence by eapturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery. This morning, our line was formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road.

Skirmishing continued several hours, when the whole force advanced, and heavy lighting casted. The enemy rapidly fell back, formed a new line a nile and a half from the first position. An artillery engagement ensued, our infantry slowly advancing. Fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Pleasanton then came in on our left, and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rout of the enemy. When cur informant left the front our whole cavalry was in vigorous pursuit, the liftanty following. Cen. Blunt commanded the volunteers on the left, and Geu. Deitzel the centre. Our loss is light. The rebels left very many of their dead it, and Gen. Deitzel the centre. ght. The rebels left very many of their dead in the field.

New York, Oct. 23. Gold closed to-night at 213%.
A Newtown, Va., despatch of the 20th to the ideald states that large numbers of wounded are here, being carefully attended to. The lass of e tith corps was heavy, but no return have

et been made.

Rebel prisouers state that Early is in command
of the rebels. The pursuit is being vigorously
ollowed up by Custar.

A Martinsburg despatch of the 22d says: Fifcen hundred have arrived there, and two thouand more are expected shortly. Gen. Seward
ordered every house in the place opened for
heir recention. neir reception.

Two railroad trains of wounded were sent to altimore today. The above includes both Unon and rebel wounded. The captured are arviving here. Secretary Stanton is on a visit to

as department. Richmoud papers of the 20th had not heard (Sheridan's victory of the 19th, and Indulge a gratulatious that a memorable victory was brought forth.
Wilmington papers state that there were 119
deaths of yellow fever at Newbern during 24
lours. They advise Wilmingtonians to move
their families from Wilmington for the present.
At Charleston the yellow fever is fearfully increasing, and the mortality among children is
dreadful. ght forth.

radiui. Late rebel papers all contain much specula-Late robel pepers all contain much speculation in relation to Sherman and Hood's movements, the'r conclusions being that Sherman
will be compelled to either fight Hood under
disadvan,lages or get out of Atlanta.

The Herald's 5th corps special says; Some
new rebel batteries were unmasked this morning in front of the 1st division. Our army is
q'aiet, but not idle.

The Herald's City Point special says: The
military situation remains unchanged through-

military situation remains unchanged throughout the entire 40 miles of our entrenched frout. Extended strategic movements can alone change the relative positions, and to this end we are all properties to be the control of the contr

The Herald's Bermuda special says: From 35 deserters come Into Gen. Butler's lin

aily.
The Herald's Washington special says: It i aid that, upon the special recommendation of Gen. Grant, Gen. Hanter is to be assigned to the command of the 10th army corps, made vacant by the death of Gen. Birney.

The Times special says Gen. Lee has officially placed in the fortifications have been taken from the work and sent back to Richmond, and will be treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Inther at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further hidr upon the canal. After being relieved one-fourth of them took the oath.

Canadian papers received here unite in condemning the St. Albans robbery. They call on the Canadian Government to suppress a violation of the right of asylum.

A special correspondent from Grant's army states that the announcement of Sheridan's victories has caused great rejoicing, and shotted salutes from all the batteries along the lines convered the Intelligence to the rebels in their works.

Gen. Butler has relieved from blook a Databack.

Gen. Butler has relieved from labor in Dutel

ap Canal, the rebel prisoners whom he had laced there in retaliation for captured colored ldlers of our army being put to work on the bel fortifications. Gen. Lee has agreed to reease the latter from this occupation and trea them as prisoners of war.

MCCLELLAN ELECTORAL TICKETS FOR OHIO HARLES REEMELIN,
HOS. W. HARTLEY,
OHN L. VATTIER,
OHN SCHIFF,
GY. J. GHAMORE,
LTHER SMITH,
HAS. N. LAMISON,
VM. B. TELFAIR,
VM. H. GERGHITON,
CHASHES M. ACEN,
CULARLES M. ACEN, FOR PENNSYLVANIA. NSYLVANIA.

RICHARD VAUX.
PAEL LEIDY.
ROPT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AUIL.
GEORGE A. SMITH,
GEORGE BANKS.
H. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. RYINE,
J. M. THOMYSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAS. P. HARR.
WM. J. KOUNTZ.
W. MONTGOMERY.
W. YORKE. FRHARD,

ILIP S. GERHARD, 20. 15. LEPIER, 1CHAEL SELTZER, ATRICK M'EVOY, 1H. WALKER, 2. S. DIMMICK, A. B. DUNNING, FOR NEW YORK. OTTENDORFER, PORCE AND A STATE OF THE AND A STATE O

Penusylvania Electoral Ticket

McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON. ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, RICHARD VAUX, RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THIDMAS McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD T. HESS,
PHILIP S. GERHARD,
GFORGE G. LEIPES,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK MLEVEY, MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK MEEVOY,
THOMAS II. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AILL,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTHOMERY,
JORDH M. INVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY

MAREJED. P. Rev. T. J. Flater, on the 18th Instant, at the c of Dr. McCown, H. H. Kivo, Esp., of Canasa, b. to Mrs. Rudde Herrs Sakstiava, daughter of thou, G. W. Hite, of Pardstown, Ky. In Bracklyn, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thomas A loyl, Gardan Forman, of Lonieville, to Miss Hanger angiller of W. T. Battley, Esq. e20 md.8° At Cadlz Trigg county, Ky, on the 18th line, by the Rev. W. O. Rozets, John A. Paulds, of this city, to Miss Lee C. Bepey.

DIED. orks, consert of W. W. Locke, aged 20 years. On the 18th Instant, HENRY A., infant child of Andre ad Philochema Gazzollo, aged one year and seven day On Thesday morning, the 1sth instant Harry M., life of Orville Trunsus, and daughter of R. W. and A. V. Marriner, of this city. On the 20th instant, Mrs. Lydia F., consert of R. R. coes, in the 50th year of her age. On the 15th Instant, at the resistence of the late Col. enj. Chow, Hermit Burlara, Wiscahickon, near Phila-lphia, Pennsylvania, Mary Bowman, aged cixty-five

Died, h. Meriella, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864, after a short if On the merning of the 2d lustant, at 10 o'clock, Mrs WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Gold was steadily decline as during the week us

sy. The peculian rates ranged between 2004, 2411 is leading it ckeed at 21 %, at New York, and op and to my at 21%, and closed at 21 %. Here brokers were offer a 210 buying, and 213 selling. We quote sold, silver, &c , as follows: 3636 parist-10 do do local coal ne 10 dia 1 stir dia 4 stir dia

BANK NOVE LIST.

United States leval tender netes; National Bank not to Bank notes: Bank of State of Indiana: Five p nt U. S. Notes. Silvest 3 dis.

I dis. Illinola... 3 dis.

I dis. Illinola... 3 dis.

I dis. Illinola... 3 dis.

Visconali... 3 dis.

I dis.

I dis.

I dis.

I dis.

I dis.

I dis.

Silvest... 8 dis.

I dis.

I dis.

Li dis.

Li dis.

Disredited 5@19 dis.

Leuisiaria 5@19 dis. ow England. diana—
Free Banks... 3a dia Louisiana—
solvent...
Wheel's City 2003 dis... Merch, likleffersopville City 2015... 5 0.7 dis. 69 dia. Br. N. W. Ba dia Bk. ei l

Apriles We quote Western from \$259&154, and New Y 1k at \$5@? B bbi. ALCOHOL-The market ruled quiet, and prices are endy at \$3 40 for 70 3 cent, and \$3 49 for 94 3 cent. Burres.—He good demand. We quote fair to prime 1 5@40c; choice to exten at 429450 3 fb. BERSWAY-We quote nominal at 37(3 40c.

BARK-The market rules steady at \$15,316 for chest

t, cak, wagon, \$16@15 for cur, and \$20@21 for stack masure.
Bala Rope and Cordacs—Market remains quiet We quote bale at 95 alvie for machine, and 10@19%c for hend-made, Manilla rope at Modile, hemp cope at 10616c, hemp twine at Modile, butting twine at 20c, and ballug twine at 15615c. Brooten-Prices are steady at 13629.

BROWNS Common salvable at \$3 50033 75, fancy of \$1 7564 40, and extra Staker at \$4 75646 28 degra. Brans-Unchanged at \$3 40@3 60, the latter being Le cutsitie figure.

BAGE -Scamless two bushel grain bags & Mc.

ill.A. KING - We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 (6 13, and other brands at \$6(3.12 \$) gross, CHERRA-There was a fair demand Juring the week ed prices declined to for Western Reserve and fic er damburg. Market well supplied.

Canongs Market quiet and prices anchanged with cles of 15 and 14 oz star at 33@3ic, and 30@220 for COTTON YARNS-In fair demand at lower prices. We

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK-Unchanged, Wo note cotton twine at \$1.30, and candiewick at \$1.20, COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg setting at Sie W bushel COOPERAGE. The demand for barrels and cooperage moderate, and we quote as follows: Plour barrels a whisky at \$2 30, do |ron-bound at \$3 25, pork \$1 90, half barrels \$1 80, do from bound \$3 35, ham therees \$1 50, ton-miles keys \$1, 30, do from-bound \$1 80, five-gailton \$1 00, do from-bound \$1 55. Barrel slaves \$26@35 \$1,000. Hooppales \$24@35 \$1,000. DEF GUODS - We quote as follows: Sheetling, heavy, 65% (656; shirtling, brown, 306 (be; pitta 30% 606; like soep 506 70; licks 506 96; delainos 41850; antineta 41 61 5; drills 556 70; Kentucky jonns 60 63; sambrie and flannels 50/231.

FLOUR-The market for flour was quiet through-I the week, though prices are held firm; we quote tra and family flour nominal at \$9.75@10, and super-ic at \$8.50@9 25@ bbl.

icis. The market was fluctuating during the week

mend lieny-Sale's of canvased at 200 % h.

id sales were vande at 25@34c.

Feathers Market quiet, and prices nominally un Chouse is a total of the Ground of the Confect of t

rewn angar firm, and we quote at 34@25c, Porto Ele 20 3 33c; standard, powdered, and granulated is selng at 27@39c. We quote New Orleans melasses at \$1, and strups at \$1 10@1 20. Pepper 43.445c. Spice ie. Ginger 35c. Rice 13% 314c. Teas \$1 4 ha} 2 40 Garage, Firm: we quote brown at 11%c, yel ow 12e, and white at 13(413c; butcher lard at 17c;

tailow at 120312%c.
GINERRO- Market dull and prices nominal, Hanr—The demand is light, with very little offering and prices are higher; Kentreky is adeable at \$150.31.0

Hings. The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the efferings; we quote green at 2-311c, salted at 12-3c, dry salted at 15-31c, dry flint at 1-320c; hog-

kins 40000c each, and sheep kins at \$103 25. Har-There was a moderate demand during the week our last quetations; we quote at \$23633 & ton fo w and \$14 for old. Hors-Nominal, at 30c for old and 45c for the new

IRON AND STERL .- Unchanged; we quote pig-fren hot-blast, at \$72@80 \$2 ton; no cold-blast in the mar-ket. Sheet Iron SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c. Bar iron SC 9c. CC 101/c. Juniata 17c. Sweet 14c. Benevin 16c. and EB toe, spring l'@Ste, and AB 16c.

LIMB AND CAMBRY-Market steady at \$1 55@1 75 for lime, and \$3@3 25 9 bbl for hydraulia cement, and \$5 C6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged: we quote as follows: Soleleather -Oak 54(4)56c, hemlock 4-(352c, bridle 5-ka70c, harness 4-(350c, ak i-ting 50-a5 alfekins- City #2@3 25, and French #3 50001 9 15.

LUMBER. - Prices unchanged since our last report, and we now quote as follows: ear boards, rough......

\$5 25; buckshot 86 75. MALT.—The market is fair, and prices nominal at \$2 } \$2 25. MANUFACTURED TOGACOO—Kentucky bright, \$1 31 50;

MACKEREL Old mackerel mehanged. Prices for new are higher, and the stock of new is as yet light. We quote new, & barrel, as follows:

lls, from 50 to 60c.

OAKUM — We quote at from 1" to 12c 18 lb.

OARD We diote at from 1 to be \$10. OHR. Market quiet and p ices dull. We quote coat and carbon at 90 to 95c hard at \$1 75 to 1 9c; Unseed at \$1 40; Lenzine at 60c; hobricating oils at 45 to 80c \$7 gal-Oxiona-la good demand, and prices duit at 35 50 to

BOOT AND SHEE MARKET. The market was fair through the week. Prices re unclan cl. We calle as f llows reach elf we pr d a se elf peg kw prime....

Wellington ties pegged Poys' and Chi's Borts Wax d s 1-5. wax da 9-13 . fancy tipped baltsmal. nd Ch it's Shows Wax You bug 1-5 . 3-13

TEANERS' STOCK-Prices remain nuchanged, but firm We um to calen to-day at the following prices t 19@103/c. and breakfast bacon at 54c. POTATORS In good demand at \$3 Godd. Sweet note es are selling at \$50.45 50 from was

SODA - Sentinal at 120610/39.

SOAR-I Schanged: German offered at 14-31/36, and a n. at t. at 14-31/36.

STARS II. Undbanged; we quote at 9-9-9 to 19-35. SEFIN- Here was a fair demand; we quote tirrotay ab 5 50/65 75, clover at \$150/61; orchard at \$1 50/83, corner at m3 fr (m3 75, red-top at \$2 51, heavy

(churcoal) per hox. IX. IXX. DXXX. 1 X14 IC. 14X20 IC. 14X20 IX.

Large pla 75c. Streting (14 oz.) Statific, copper pitts The W lb, nothern state that and and give, First quality (No. 31 to 27) at 12c W lb; zinc Stc. OHARCOAL SHEET IRON Nos. 18 to 27 at 11360 W lb.

limitation (Now, 25 to 28) at 32c, go mine (Now, 2 to 13) Tonacco—The market ruled quiet throughout the week and prices remain mechanized. There were sales of of 115 htds against 505 htds ibe previous week. The receipts for the week were 551 htds against 505 htds high previous week. Sales lo-day of 71 htds as follows: I at \$45.5 at \$700.7 m. 7 st \$400.0 m. 15 at \$200.9 m. 1 at \$15.5 at \$700.7 m. 7 st \$400.0 m. 15 at \$200.9 m. 1 at \$15.5 at \$100.0 m. 7 st \$100.0 m. 1 at \$100.0 m. A 50. Sal 5 (c). and 11 (c) 2 or 512 500 (c) 75. 4 or 512 6 (c) 57. 4 or 512 6 (c) 57. 1 or 514 25. 1 or 515. 1 or 515. 2 or 510 (c) 75. 3 or 517. 2 or 510 (c) 15 75. 1 or 512. 1 or 517. 2 or 510 (c) 75. 2 or 505. 2 or 510 (c) 57. 1 or 512 5. 1 or 517. 5 (or 517. 5 or 518. 5 or 518. 1 or 518. 1

Window GLASS. We quote as followe \$x10 \$t 50, 10

WOODEN WARE. Buckets, painted.
White The receipts of wheat during the week wery light, and prices have advanced. We quote red \$1.5001.50, and white at \$1.5001.50. Witts tay- The demand for raw whishey was from Wost-Market dull, and prices are nominal. WEAPFING PARENT-IVe quote sa Slogs. can in good demand at \$1 mosal main mr and

hel' d. Ours- In good demand at There RYR Market dull and price are nominal at \$1 200 LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOURSON HOUSE-H. F. Fireman.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23, 3864.
The cattle market has been well supplied with all dicriptions of stock except the best quality. Prices rule our 15 to 25 cents lower on all qualities, but the merket was very brisk at the decline.

Hope-Hops have declined about 3 per pound. Siles have ranged from " is 10c.

Sheep-In sheep there has been hast little dearg and ce remain unchanged.

choice and extra-none, THERE WAS COMMUTTED TO THE HAR

Jailer of Hardin County RENTUCKY AGENCY

Græfenberg Company's Valuable 'Medicines, No 74 Fourth st , opposite the National Hotel, Orders from city and country promptly filled. ol3 dlaw&woowt(

LEAD AND SHOT - Market quiet, and prices nuchanged. Ve anote ply lead at 23 hc, bur lead at the. Shot, putent

medium, 75c@\$1 25; dark, 75c@\$1; Tennessee, 75c@\$1; Virkinia, \$1 50 \$to 2 50; Missouri bright, from \$1 50 to \$170; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to \$1 \$2 1b

NAILE—Unchanged. We quote nalls in lots of 100 kegs and npwards = follows: 10d at \$9 50, %d at \$9 75, %d at \$10, 4d at \$10 35, 3d at \$11, 2d at \$13. Cut spikes, from to 6 Inch. 89 75; wrought, from \$11 to 15; horse-shoe

\$6 00 B 1bl, from first hands. Oct Cake-Unchan d 1 \$50 B lon.

wax a sid and 3d a

TAR- Selling at 18 (gallon kem) W dozen,

R v.s - We quote coston at Je, hard woollen le, and son NALT Prices muchanged, at Tie.

BLOCK MAN

1 at \$40 70 100 20. x13 at \$1 80, 10mlt at \$5 10, 10ml6 at \$5 40, 10m20 at \$5 05, 12m18 at \$5 34, and 12m20 at \$5 05. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 16—7.50 P. M.

The latest advices place Hood's main army within a few miles of Lookout Mountain, evidently striking for Bridgeport.

Sherman is close upon his rear and flanks, while Steadman Schoffeld, and Warner are in his front in large force. His justice is extremely precarious, and he must soon fight or retreat.

The rebels on Thursday attacked Colonel Weaver at Resaca, who, with the 17th lowa and one other readment, gallandy repuises them.

On Thursday the rebuls destroyed the railroad from Tunnel Hill to Resaca, but it can be repaired in two days. No rebels are now on the railroad, and our communication is complete to Nashville.

Nashville.

Our army is in splendld trim, and Hood is very near the end of his rope. A battle must take place in a few hovts, if he does not retreat. We have plenty of rations and ammunition on hand

Washington, Oct. 16.

The Richmond Examiner of vesterday contains a letter from Palmetto, Ga., giving an account of Jeff Davis's visit to headquarters, and describing the effect of his speech. It says that, when he addressed Cheatham's division of Tennessee, and said, "Be of good cheer, within a short time your feet will tread Tennessee soil," the crowd burst ont into the most tumultuous manifestations of enthusiasm. On the same occasion General Howell Cobb made a speech. General Hood was called upon, but was only able to say that he would be ready to give the command a forward order in a day or two, and that they would all be ready to live on parched corn and beef.

The Sentinel of the 14th says: The situation in Georgia is of absorbing interest. No juncture of the war has been so pregnant at once of solicitude and hope.

The Examiner says: Sherman has fallen into an abvas from which to relieve him Lincoln might be glad to sacrifice Atlanta and Chattanooga.

All talk about Hood being able to cut Sher-WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

nooga.
All talk about Hood being able to cut Sher-

All talk about Hood being able to cut Sherman's communication is idle.

At Columbia, South Carolina, Jeff Davis made another speech, in which he said Hood's eye was on a point of Sherman's communications far beyond where he had been assaited.

The Examiner rejoices over the rumor that they had recaptured Atlants, taken five of Sherman's corps prisoners, and driven the rest pellmell toward Tennessee.

Yesterday the committee of ten, representing the citizens of Tennessee, called upon the President and presented him a petition recting certain grievances against the military government of that State, and asking for Executive Interference to the end that the people might be relieved of the objections which they entertained against certain oath, regulations, &c., looking toward the political and domestic policy of the State.

State.

The President intimated to them that the document looked like a political one, and that it was probably gotten up in New York. The committee, however, replied that none but bous of Tenreside that none but bous of Tenreside had auxthing to do fide chizens of Tennessee had suvthing to do with it, and that no one in New York had ever

On this assurance, and at the request of the

onmittee, the Frosteat persistent them a 18-77 in writing.

The retel army is being weakened by desertions much more than one would imagine. From the daily statements, those forwarded to Washington from the Army of the Potomac Washington from the Army of the Potomac average some weeks as high as thirty per day, and at other times as high as to per day for weeks; therefore, they will count from two hundred and sixty to three hundred, or equal to a good-dized rebel regiment, every seven days.

This is probably not equal to the reinforcements from the rebel conscription, but it reduces Lee's available force very materially. All these descriers tell the same stories of destitution, want of faith in the cause, dee. The South, they declare, is literally drained of men this fall, and how the rebellion can hold out another year is declared to be a problem that the most intelligent minds cannot solve.

Major-General Dodge, of the 16th corps, Army of the Tennessee, Is in town, and called to pay

Major-General Dodge, of the 16th corps, Army of the Tennessee, Is In town, and called to pay his respects to the President to-day. It was announced some days since that Admiral Farragut was relieved of his command, and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, but the Admiral's health was such at the time of receiving this order as to preclude the possibility of his complying with it.

At once the order was withdrawn, and Rear Admiral Porter, of the Missiadppi squadron, and Rear Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, were ordered to exchange commands.

river and assumed command in those waters, and Rear Admiral Lee has gone to take command of a squadron there. It is said that these Admirals have amassed immense fortunes during the rebellion from prize money resulting from seized blockade-runners on the Atlantic coast, and from cotton seized on the Mississippl and Red rivers. Admiral Porter has already reached the James

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. New York, Oct. 17.

The Herald's correspondent with Butler, writing under date of the 15th, savs that the losses in the reconnoiseance of the Darbytown road on the 13th, are, in the aggregate, 15 officers and 352 men. Of these 3 officers and 35 men were killed. 14 officers and 256 men wounded, and I officer and 23 men missing.

The enemy's firing on Dutch Gap canal has ceased since General Butler placed a number of rebei prisoners on it. The trees on the river lank in front of the 18th corps are being cut down by the rebels in order to give them a better view of operations on our side.

r view of operations on our side. Kautz's cavalry, on the extreme right, are still holding the advanced position gained in veste day's reconnoiseance, and it is not designed to abandon it.

We have received General Lee's official report of this affair and the Richmond Enquirer's ac-

New York, Oct. 17.

By the steamer Liberty, from Havana, the 12th, we learn that it was currently reported at that place that the steamship Roanoke had been captured by a party of twenty-five-robels, as that number were known to lave gone aboard. Among that number were Lientenant Crain, alias Johnson, who captured the Chesapeake and the engineer of the Harriet Lane, and who it was who said he would take charge of the Rannick's engines. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

and who it was who of the Roanoke's engines.

Baltimore, Oct. 17. There is great sensation here to-day, can-ed by the seizure by the military authorities of several large business houses and closing their establishments.

We thing describe known regarking the caree.

tal lishments.

Nothing do nite is known regarking the cause, but it is said that they are cugaged in contrabaturade and rebeil mall carrying. The estal lishments seized are Hamilton E. Stus & Co., dry good-merchants Chas. E. Walters & Co., lardware; Gordon & Chase, clothing; and two warehouses of Wersinfeldt, clothings.

Was wareho ses of Wersirfeldt, clothiers:

Mas no row, Oct. 17.

A rum or of dry-goods, clothing, and shestore, perhaps to ror more, were closed by the material authorities today, and guards placed over them, a translation of being ongazed in acting good to blockaders. The appearances a clinate chart is liave by near the archive free production.

ceedings.

Admirst Porter, commanding the North At-lantic Blockading Squadron, communicetes to the Novy Department information of the cap-ture of the Department of the Depa teen knots, is very stron, and ca be used to eatch block . She was consigned to Fray Fresholm, & Co.

Fresholm, & Co.
Charleston papers of the 11 h inst. annuance the death by vellow fever of Colonel Harris, chief engineer on Beauregard's staff.

The Conrier of the same date save: Fighty-six shots have been fired at Clayleston since the last report, and twenty at Sum, ter from the Swamp Arrel battery.

General Beauregard reached Colum'ns, Ga., on the 7th. d proceeded imm ateir to his command.

Charlest in papers condemn David's peech as

ad a papers condemn Davi's peech as NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

New Yerk. Oct. 17.

The Com erei 's Wash ogton special saws: In the surprise of Mosby's camp, seven pris ners were taken, among them two y ng paen, clerks of A x n r.a. A n mber of leading secendral of Al andria were p t n u the Manassas train to run the risk of being x d on by bushwackers. Among them were P x, B.Tig., Dr. Fien h. Dr. Johnson, and George Dangerfield. Sx of the northern course are to be depopulated, and the inhibitant set to the rear, in order to prevent gerifficoprations. The bishedern nurs Susanna arrived at Savannah on the L.-h, from Galve on, with thresholders and iwenty bules of cotton. The Josic sailed for G lyeston on the 11th. sailed for G liveston on the 11th.

The Norf ik Whig of today says:
On Thursday the 10th corps penetrated the
Confederate lines and all hit entered Rishmond.
We lost about 10 men in Thursday's fight, and

St. Lows, Oct. 17.

Bill Anderson, with forty of his murderous crew, entered Dauville, Montgomery crimty, on Friday eveng, murdered five citizens, and mortally wounded another. They burned cithteen buildings.

A few citizens, who occupied a block of honses in the ceutre of the town, undertook to defend it, that the rebels burned the houses with several of their limates. All the county records, law offices, papers, and three prominent lawyers were destroyed. The rebels then went to High Hill and Florence, burned the railroad depot, and plundered all the stores. On Saturday afternoon the mittal force overtook the miscreants, near High Hill, and killed and wounded seventeen of them. Saxington and wounded seventeen of them. Seavington was occupied by the rebels on Saturday, the Federals having evacuated it the day before. Warrensburg is also occupied by the rebels.

Washington, Oct. 17.
Official Information has been received here to

Official Information has been received here to the effect that on the evening of the 14th, Coi. Ganesvoor, commanding the 13th New York cavalry, surprised Mossby's camp, near Piedmont, Va., and captured all his artillery, consisting of four guns, calsoons, etc., and also a number of prisoners and horses. The captured have been sent to this city.

The men of the Quartermester's Department of Alexandria are progressing in the work of telling trees on each side of the track of the Obio and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Reilroad. They are now beyond Manassas, having cleared this end of the railroad of all shelters for guerrillas. Yesterday, they sent under guard five gnerillas that were captured by them.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 17. Hood's army was moving north of Atlanta. It is rumored that he has captured Dalton, with ne hundred prisoners. A portion of the gar-

The latest intelligence locates flood with the numbody of his troops at Ship's Gap, filteen like southwest of Dalton, on this side of the numbody of the messee river, marching in the direction of a river. A large portion of Sherman's army thothy pursuing the rebel forces.

New York, Oct. 17.
The Post's Washington special says the interview with the Sioux Indians in Minusota has resulted in a demand on the part of the Indians that their annuities be paid in gold, and the missioners will recommend to Cougress a compliance with the request.

The steamer North America takes one thousand troops to the Army of the Potomac today. The 188th New York will leave to-morrow, and the steamer Ashland goes to Boston to-day to take forward six hundred more.

Washington, Oct. 17.

Washington, Oct. 17.
The people of Alexandria, Va., were yesterday thrown into considerable consternation by the arrest of twenty-live or thirty of the most prominent Southern citizens in accordance with ate military orders. This morning, some of hom were placed prominently upon the platform of the Manassas Rallroad cars as a preentive against the firing on the trains by gierlas. This arrangement is to be continued.

Baltinger, Oct. 17.

Illas. This arrangement is to be continued.

Baltimers, Oct. 17.

The returns are all in on the home vote; they foot up 12,820 against the new constitution, and 11,236 for it, showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1,574 votes to secure its adoption, but the soldiers vote thus far received amounts to 2,463, making the majority for the constitution 888, which will be increased, it is believed, by the less than 560 votes more thus the new connot less than 500 votes more, thus the new constitution is clearly adopted, and Maryland will henceforth rank as a free State.

henceforth rank as a free State.

A Times Army of the Potomac letter says:
The army is now burning wood cut several months ago for use in Richmond.

Refugees say fuel is very scarce in Richmond, wood selling at \$80 to \$100 per cord.

A Herald's special from Butler's headquarters gives the particulars of placing rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch (ap canal, under Butler's retaliatory order. The prisoners have the same rations as are reported to be furnished to the Union prisoners, and work an equal number of henre. Butler's order was read and explained to them before commencing work.

kenrs. Butler's order was read and explained to them before commencing work. The relesk have ceased shelling the canal. The Hersid's New Orleans letter says several deserters from Col. Scott's rebel command had arrived at New Orleans, and were furnished with passes to Mexico.

Advices by the steamer City of Washington, say that the Boyal Sovereign, the first British intrat-ship ordered out of commission, has created much excitement.

The Louden Times calls for an explanation. The Charleston Conrier, of October 11th, has a despatch from Augusta of the 10th, from a correspondent of the Montgomery Mail with flood's army, says: The occupation of Rome was effected without a fight, and the dash into Marietta was bloodless.

was enected which a ngh, and the dash into Marietta was bloodless.

When Sherman learned that Hood had moved north he crossed the river with two corps and formed a line of observation at Vining's station. Hood's line crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th. The two armies held their position to each other without firing a gun. On the 4th Sherman withdrew, returning to Atlanta. Our army then set to work effectually destrained Our army then set to work, effectually destroying the railroad from Big Shanty to Oastenala. All beidges from Marietta to Dalton was destroyed. We have strongly fortified Kenesaw Mountain. Jackson holds Rome, and Wheeler has possession of Reases.

asion of Resaca.

The Charleston Mercury of the 11th has a separch from Mobile on the 19th, which says: On Sanrday, our eastern shore-batteries open-od fire on the gunboats, and whipped them off. On Sunday, the same batteries opened on a side-wheel steamer, and bulled and disabled her. The vessel is not now visible in the fleet this

The vesch is not now vigite in the neet this morning.

Chattanoga, Oct. 16.

General Sherman and his army are all right, and masters of their situation. Every point that was ever held by us is still in our possession. Atlanta is all right, with plenty to eat. The short railroad will be repaired in ten and the telegraph in three days. Hood thus far has no more men than we have, and his rold has produced no military result. He was dreadfully repaised at Atlanta by General Corse and his brave compeers, who deserve the thanks of the whole country for their gallant and stubboru defence. defence.

Washingrov, October 17.
The mallboat from the army to-day reports that the situation remains practically unchanged. Some thirty rebel deserters came up to-day, who represent the same state of things existing in the Confederacy that has heretofore been reported—scarcity and high prices of provisions, dissatisfaction among the soldiers, &c.

They say also that the Confederate soldiers who are daily compine into our lines are not the

look up stragglers.
[The simultaneous arrest to-day of a hundred merchants and their clerks in Baltimore, and of smaller numbers in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, by order of the War Department, on charges of having been concerned in furnishing smugglers goods to run the blockade, is the result of a long and careful investigation by the Department, implicating large numbers of husi-Department, implicating large numbers of business men of hitherto unspotted reputations.

A special train from Baltimore brought down

the parties arrested there, and the doors of the Old Capitel stood open for their reception. The Kentucky negro troops make quite a sensation in Baltimore, and the comparisons between them and the negro troops raised here abouts are all In favor of the Western article. or else he has had a better material to

work from.

WARDINGTON, OCL 17—9,40 P. M.)

To Major-General Dix:

Advices from General Sherman to the evening of the 16th indicate that Hood, after having struck the railroad in the neighborhood of Daiton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fielding a bandaning his great move ton and Resea, has fallen back before Sherman without tighting, abandoning his great move upon our line of communication.

He has torn np fifteen miles of the road from Resea north. The injury will be repaired without difficulty or interruption, and will cause no inconvenience to Sherman, as his slock of supplies south are heavy. Hood's recat is south-west. His rear left Dalton Suuday

thermoon.

Gen. Sheridan reports that the rebel army, stely under Early, but now apparently under engstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of trasburg, his force moved to attack him on sturday. Crook, who led the advance, found to rebels drawn up in four lines of battle. e rebels drawn up in four lines of leattle, but

They broke and ran in confusion, without They broke and ran in contision, without eving an opportunity for any serious conflict. It is indea rejorts them as continuing their retreat in laste far up the valley.

Col. Gad looval, commanding the 13th New York cavairy, has succeeded in surprising a rebeleaup of outlaws and freebooters. Moseby is in the Bine Ridge Mountains capturing his attlery consisting of 4 bieces, with mountains.

tillery, consisting of 4 pieces, with munition C. A. DANA,
Acting Sec'y of War. NEW YORK, Oct. 18. The Herald's Washington special says gearline have resumed their depredations on Clesapeake and Ohio canal, and have all cutrely checked nayigation. Four boats w troved between Edward's Ferry and Monoc-

or last week. Guerillas are reported to be hovering in large numbers in the vicinity of the southern dences of Washington.

A considerable force of Moseby's men passed Arongh Fairfax Court-houseto-day. The country along the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad is being rendered winhabitable to guerillas.

The Manassas Gap Railroad is in running oracte to its western terminus at Strausburg.

The Manassas Gap Rairroad is in running oract to its western terminus at Strausburg.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent are Orders have been issued that if another tack should be made on a government train smilar to the late one, is which so many lives near lost, every house of a rebel within five in less of the Manassas road on either side shall actions decreased. Meanwhile every train bears a party of rebel

their Lieuds may choose to fire at the n.

New York, Oct. 18.
The caution Sheridau has shown in his campairn has been nowhere more strongly evined it in in the affairs of last Wednesday.
The Heraid's correspondent says: Early this morning the rebels appeared on our front in the voods and along the hills south of Cedar creek. Their presence caused General Sheridan to use the caution he has so often exhibited, with a view to ascertain his adversaries movements. Shortly after noon to-day, the enemy suddendended a heavy artillery fire from a position on the Strasburg pile, directing it on the front, eccupied by the 19th corps, and a diagonal fire on the 1st division of General Crooks Army of West Virginia, which occupied a position in a

Vest Virgiuia, which occupied a position in a sece of woods at the base of the north point of

West Virgiuia, which occupied a position in a piece of woods at the base of the north point of Massauntilin Mountain.

On our extreme left the fire of the enemy was rapid, the shell and shot falling directly into the camp of Gen. Crock's first division, which caused them to retire a little to the rear.

Our artillery, under its chief, Captain Dupont, was soon brought up and statioued on hills in front of our position, and commenced a lively reply to the enemy, causing him, after a brisk cannonade, to retire with his guns.

A portun of the 19th corps advanced in line of battle from their camps to feel the enemy, which they did in good order, while Colonel Thornbury's division of Crock's command broke camp and advanced along and to the left of the Strasburg pike. Our troops advanced under ever of the fire of our guns, and moved with the camp's life and the wooded hills. The fire of musketry was very sharp, and lasted for nearly three hours. The first brigade, of the first division, commanded by Colonel Wells, of the 34th Mass, moving ou the left of the pike, were houty engaged during the entire affair, and although and leavily pressed.

Col. Wells fell mortally wounded, a ball passing throung his left lung. He fell into the hands of the enemy.

t the demonstration on our right was for the red to be an attempt to turn

becquently appeared to be an attempt to turn r position by flanking.

Our infantry from was changed, so as to connect the rebel route of march, by order of Gen. cridan, who was in a petition that cover deemfore field of operations.

Custar, commanding the addivision of cavalry, referred to move from our left to right, and the middle of the afternoon met the enemy at mear a ford on Cedar Creek.

He soon became engaged, and by dark had wen the enemy fack. He established his line the east side of the creek, while the enemy applied the opposite bank. At dark the artillying ceased on both sides.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 18.)

Major General Disc.
The following despatch has been received: CHATTANORRA, Oct. 17, 3 P. M. Hood's main force was about Lafavette last

tht, and Sherman was at at Ship's Gap.
The report yesterday that Hood was approachg Carpenter's ferry was a mistake. He had ed Lookout Mountain last night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Mai, Gen. [Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen. The following is another official despatch, ted Chattanoaga, yesterday:
I left General Sherman at Ship Gap, in Tayr's Ridge, at dark last night. The General de the army are all right and in good spirits, cood won't fight, though offered battle re-atedly. His dreadful repulse at Alatoona has add him year centifier. made him very cautious. Gen. Sloeum is all right at Atlanta, with Iden-

of food and forage. Hood's raid has produced no military result styet.

If he wants to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men, thus far, has been in our favor. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaes and Dalton, and said that, formed the surrender of Resaes and Dalton, and said that, feurrendered Resacs and Patton, and said that, feurrendered, the white officers and tuen should be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assauli no prisoners would be known. Rome is all right.

[Signed] C. A. DANA.

Acting Secretary of War.

New York Oct. 18

Acting Secretary of War.

New York, Oct. 19,

The Richmond Whig of the 15th says: The
Petersburg Express of yesterday says our army
is calmly walking the advance of the enemy on
the right, fully prepared to receive him when
such a move is attempted. Though no disposition has been shown to attack our position
there since the late advance, yet it is believed
that the silence of the last few days is but the
quiet that precedes the outbreak. It is not un,
likely that an attempt will be made to flank our
forces. We think the enemy fully satisfied of
the fullity of all efforts to take them by assault.

At the present moment, says the Express, attention is directed to the north side of the
James, where a heavy engagement seems not at nes, where a heavy engagement seems not at unlikely. It isknown that Grant has large-reinforced the forces already there within the t two or three nights, and it is not improba-

ly reinforced the forces already there within the last two or three nighting commences we shall have it at both ends of the line.

The Whig, referring to the destruction of rebei property in the Shenandoah Valley, says. The fell work is going on by order of Gen. Grant to destroy everything that will sustain life in the valley. There is one way, and only one that we know, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity, and that is, to lours the coffee of the enemy, say lloston or Cincinnati, or let its fate lang over the others, as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer, nothing would be easier; a million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no citilently in fluding, either here or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise. They might retailate on Richmond or Charleston, and let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They inave a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth.

The Examiner takes to task the two Southern statesmen, Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the momentous proposition of a convention of all the States, and, In a fine vein of ridicule, depicts the mighty convention with the South Carolina delegates sitting cheek by jowl

tion of all the States, and, in a fine vein of ridi-cule, depicts the mighty convention with the South Carolina delegates sitting check by Jowl with Banks, Sunner, Everett, and Beast Butler. The Commercial's Washington special says the Provost Marshal General has adopted regula-tions that in case drafted men desert prior to mustering in, the quota of their respective dis-tricts, will not be credited, and a supplementary draft will be made when the exact deficiencies from that cause is known.

draft will be made when the exact deficiencies from that cause is known.

The 18th corps correspondent of the Philadelphia Press chronicles the effect of a fort being constructed in one night by the 4th and 6th regiments of United States colored troops. So secretly was the work conducted, that those inside the breastworks knew nothing of it, and in the morning were surprised at what appeared to be a work of magic.

NASHYILLE, Oct. 18.

Hood's army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-three miles between Tunnel Hill in and Ressea, and also between Big Shanty and Alactoma. The rebel commander demanded the surrender of Ressea, threatening the garrison

100na. The recei commander demanded the surrender of Reseac, threatening the garrison with death if the demand was not acceded to. The commandant Colonel Weaver, of the 30th Obio, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing, the rebel force withdrew.

The euemy advanced npon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot being fired, by Col. Johnson, of the 44th United States colored industry, who could have easily held the town if who could have easily held the town it The tunnel at Tunnel Hill Station was name

ested, though the cars and buildings at that ation were destroyed. From this point, Hood went southwest of the road, and was confronted by the 4th corps, under General Stanley, at Suake-creek Gup, and evere fighting ensued. The result is not at-

Beauregard is reported as the commandant in chief of the Department of the Mississippi, Hood being only the commandant of this de-

Hood being only the commandant of this de-lartment.

Sherman is watching every move of his an-tagonist, and important operations may be ex-pected soon from that quarter. Despatches this norning report Hood at Somerville. No rein-forcements have reached blm, and his militta have nearly all deserted him. Prominent mili-tary men believe that the rebel movements will result disastrously to them. result disastrously to them.

A small rebel force is reported at Cedar Hill, Tenn., under Holmes, a guerilla, and have opened a recruiting camp there.

The Bulietin says a gentleman, who left Win-chester last Saturday, reports that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerillas in the valley, but nothing serions had occurred, and upplies were arriving regularly, with strong es-

The eleven guus captured from the rebels by Sheridan had arrived at Winehester, and Friday two more came in. They were formerly United States guns, and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsensis, &c. Sheridan was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, &c. The destruction of the mills, barns, &c., was going on, so that the rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the valley.

Caira, Oct. 18,

able to maintain themselves in the valley.

Carro, Oct. 18.

Three steamers have arrived from New Orleans, bringing about sixty bales of cotton.

Great excitement prevailed in Memphis on Sunday evening, in consequence of an expected attack on the city by a strong body of Forrest's forces, which is reported to be but a short distance from the city. Every preparation is being made to defend the place.

The steamship Morning Star arrived from New Orleans on the evening of the 10th. It is estimated, that, during the past eight months, ten thousand three hundred refugees, comprising men, women, and children, have arrived at Menaphis. Forrest is reported to have been seen fifty miles lack of Paducah on Sunday.

Washington, Oct. 18.
A gentleman who left Sheridau's army vesteray, reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's lid, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Crook, and are erecting forts there, hir troops are in the neighborhood of Strasner.

The Treasury Department today sent off four illions and a half of bonds of the new loan, and will continue to forward them to subscriters immediately on the receipt of certificates. The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and blo Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, faryland, says: Mosely made a raid on the cate on Saturday, capturing and burning four tive, and carrying off many mules and carses, and some prisoners. Many boats are as a, lim will not move till something is done to the influence of their protection. the military authorities for their pro

cen. Curtis drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and his advance, at last accounts, was lifteen miles this side.

In the duel fought on Monday, between Maj, Greff and Capt. Hansen, of the 4th Missouri cavalry, the latter was severely wounded.

New York, Oct. 18.
The Commercial's Washington despatch says that passengers from City Point say all is quiet at the front.

Refugees from Rockingham county, Virginla, say that the Union people in that region rejoice at the destruction of secessionist's barns by Sheridan. Although their own property suffered as well, they deem the punishment just and proper.

It became apparent as the fire was going on our lines, with redoubt on Tarryton road.

engthening the defences of the capital. The cound is filled with field fortifications, and is idged and walled with earthworks, line after line in succession.

The Tribune's Washington special says the

ciks, arrested there for selling goods to sinug-The Herald's London letter says the financial The Heraid's London letter says his highester, ask in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, remises to be very extensive. Berningham of other extensive towns will not be much af-

fected.

Richmond papers of the 11th don't coutain much news. Forrest telegraphs his escape to Coriuth, Miss. A repulse is admitted in Florida in regard to the defeat of the rebel cavalry in the valley. The papers admit the defeat, but say they lost only five guns. They also assert that Sheridan's infantry was engaged, which is not true. that Sherican's imaney not true.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Appeal writing from headquarters, says: Sherman has three million rations south of the Tennessee. Most of these are at Chattanooga. This is full rations for thirty days, and may be made to last sixty days. With what he can gather up, he was faul his army for some time.

aty days. With what he ear The Augusta Sentinel says: Davis's reception by the army was very cool. Open dissatisfaction was expressed, and a change of commanders tennanded. The Richmond Examiner of the 15th says Five surgeons and two officers captured a ville, have been received at Libby Prison.

WAR DEPARTMENT, & WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 9 P. M. To Major-General In:
Subjoined despatches have reached the Department this afternoon, from Nashville, 4 P. M.
The following despatch has been read from Gen.

Sherman:
Ship's Gap, Oct. 16, 4 P. M.—We took Ship's Gap today, capturing a part of the 21th North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafavette and one south from Villanara. It is plain that they observed to be clay our trains, but by to-morrow I can move

[Bany direction.
[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN.
Deserters from Hood's army report his forces 30,000 strong; number of cavairy unknown. No news from Tennessee river.
(Signed) G. H. THOMAS.
Chattamooga, Oct. 17, 10 P. M.—The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at day-light to-day.

fight to-day.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen.

The country south of Lafavette is of such a nature as to forbid successful pursuit. It is also estitute of food or forage. C. A. DANA, Ass't Sec. of War. C. A. DANA, Ass't Sec. of War.

Washington, Oct. 18.

The Richmond Examiner of the 15th has the following from the Shenandoah Valley: "Persons who arrived from Stantion last evening brought a number of reports of military operations. Among other things they say that Rosser renewed the fight on Sunday, and recovered his lost guns." This is all mooushine.

The only thing we hear worth a moment's at.

The only thing we hear worth a moment's at-ntion, and which we believe, is that, immediateon the repulse of our cavalry at Fisher's Hill, seneral Early ordered forward his whole force

General Early ordered forward his whole force and moved down the valley.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday, the 15th inst., says of Sheridan's famous despatch that he had settled the new eavalry General: "We confess that he did settle him."

Reports from rebel sources represent that Lee har some big movement on hand, and conjectures vary as to whether it is an effort to force Grant from the Weldon railrond or Butler from Chapin's Farm, or a scheme of Northern invasion, but the Richmond people have full faith that semething big is to be done.

Lientenant-Colonel Alexander, of the engineers, has been assigned to duty with Sheridan, to supervise the erection of fortifications in the menutain gaps, and to block up the Shenandeah Valley about Strasburg with military posts that will effectually put a stop to further northern invasion.

New York, Oct. 19.

The Herald's special, dated Chattanooga teleber 18, says, from the last accounts Shen says army was in the vicinity of Villanow corgia. The rebels were retreating on Sum nerville and were supposed to be falling back oward the Blue mountains. Wheeler's cavalry e hanging about Rome. Forcest was threatening to cross near Bridge

ort and hold the gap on Figeon Mountain, for ne purpose of alding Hood in moving his army Bridgeport. He is now covering Hood's re-Sherman is skirmishing with Hood's rear

the result of Hood's movements are favorable our army, sud it is thought he will not give ttle nuless too hard pressed by General Sherbattle nuless too hard pressed by General Sherman.
Hood's wagons and a brigade as a guard are at Colladea. He may possibly give battle at this point. If not he will have to fall back on Galena, Ala., where communications are open. Slocum sent out a foraging party of fifteen hundred wagons toward Rough and Ready and the Decatur and Alabama Railroad, and returned laden with corn. The army has plenty of supplies, both in Atlanta and in the theid.
It is thought that Hood has got all of his army with him, and it is supposed to be shout \$3,600 men. Prisoners and socuts state that they are living on parched corn and some dried finits which they have collected through the country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. The Tribune's Strausburg special says that the rebel army is believed to be 12,000 strong, and is commanded by Longstreet. Our loss on the 12th was about two hundred and forty. The enemy occupied Fisher's Hill.

nemy occupied Fisher's Hill.

The Times Washington special says rebel deerters report that those who desert from the bel army and come into our lines are not the niy ones disaffected. Many leave the army nd hide away in the back country. New YORK, Oct. 19.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says: The
rount response made to the call for men has
leady changed the aspect of affairs below
ichnood.

sichniond.

The Federals are erecting mortar batteries on Implir's Farm.

The Enquirer has an article in which it speculates most wildly on the political situation, winding up with, "Should disaster befal Sherman, Sheridan be withdrawn from the Valley, and should Grant assault Richmoud and be repulsed, then Gen. McClellan would be elected President Concensary. Oct. 19

Yesterday afternoon the train to Lexington was fired into nine miles this side of Paris by a band of guerillas. The train stopped and the passengers got out when another volley was fired, slightly injuring one or two passengers. The train immediately put back, arriving at Covington at 11 o'clock, 1lon. Montgomery Bluir was among the passengers or route to Lexington, and has not been licard of since the attack.

Great excitement prevails in this section of he country in consequence of the raid into sestern Kentneky by Forrest's forces.

General Merideth, commanding this district, sened a proclamation calling on the citizens to usually history and a little of the commanding this district. aspend business and rally to arms to drive back

he rebel hordes.

Forrest is reported at Coriuth with a strong analyty force. He expresses his intention of recing Western Kentucky from the hands of pression, and allow the people to vote as they leave in the coming election. The rebei force left at Eastport, Miss., is esti-

The rebel force left at Eastport, Miss., is estimated at 300.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

The President was serenaded to-night, and made a speech, congratulating the audience on the adoption of the new constitution of Marvland. The following is the President's speech:

I am notified that this compliment is paid me by loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I inter that the adoption of the new constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new constitution. Most heartily do! congratulate you, and Maryland, and the nation, and world inpour the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sconer, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all twisted best incident. event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the netion more money than would have used all private loss incident to the measure; but it has come at last, and I sheeredy hope its friends may fully realize all their auticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed. A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn has been construed by some into a threat that if I shall be beaten at the election I will between then and the end of my constitutional term do what I may be able to ruin the government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not sine die, but to meet again if called to do so by partieuther individuals, as an intimation of the purpose that if that nomince shall be elected he will at once seize cantrol of the government. I hope the good people will pennit themselves to suffer no uncasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the government not tooverthrow it. I therefore say that if I shall live, I shall remain President until the thof March next, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected in November, he shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that the the interval I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next term shall stand the best chance to save the ship. This is due to the reople both on principle and under the constitution. The will of the people constitutionally especies in litinate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace even at the loss of their country and liberties, I know not the power or right to resist them. It is their own business and they must do as

Sheridan. Although their own property suffered as well, they deem the punishment just and proper.

A Washington special to the Post, dated the 18th, says the interview of the Tennessee delegation with the President has been grossly misrepresented. The members were treated courteurs, but Mr. Lincoln declined to interfere with Governor Johnson's regulations intending to keep the rebels from the polls.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it is plain to see that these are dark days for the South, but it thinks there is still a good deal of fight in the Confederacy.

Juo, Gladstone & Co., merchants of London, have failed in a heavy amount. Other failures are noted.

The stock market this morning took an extreme downward movement, partly from the decline in gold. The sates of leading railroad stocks were unusually large, and the extent of operations were from ten to thirty days.

The heavy fall in gold has caused a large decline in the prices of all kinds of produce.

Gold closed at the Evening Board at 209 f. The Times's special correspondent with the Army of the James, describing the recomolisance of General Terry, says the enemy was finally driven under the shelter of a long and formidable line of carthworks, about two miles from our lines, with redoubt on Tarryton road.

A SOLEMN AND KINDLING AUDRESS. -We take from the Maysville Eagle the following address to the voters of Mason county by the venerable Charles A. Marshall, who at the outbreak of the rel ellion, though bending under the weight of years, raised a regiment, and led it to the field:

teeth! Jessee.-A gentleman from Carrollton state

years, ruised a regiment, and led it to the field:

Veters of Mason County: On Monday last,
I saw live men, prisoners, driven down the grade,
guarded by armed negroes. The men were evidently poor, ragged, depressed, cowed. They
were foreigners, but men of our own race—
white men and free born. Over this pageant
presided one of the secret police of Honest Abe.
On Thesday our fellow-citizen, George Wells, a
well-known and mulinehing Union man, and, of
course, a McClellan man, was arrested by the
immediate action of his own slave, now wearing
the national uniform.

Men of Mason, be true to vourselves, and
therefore be patient; the ides of November are
approaching; you have the ballot, the constitutional weapon of freemen, to right every political wrong. On that day Kentucky unakes her
last appeal to the North to aid her in the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation
of our common liberties and common Union,
through the election of George B. McClellan. I
say her last appeal, for, if successful, for many
generations secession will never again ralse its
head, and our nation, rescued forever from abod, and our nation, resented forever from about tyrminy and hate, will pursue once again the even tenor of her way, in the enjoyment of peace, prosperity, and equal laws. If in that appeal Kentneky fails, she knows her fate. Thereafter, when the Northern press or politicians practice of Union, she will know it is but a different term for expressing the "recrictis" of the Gothle conquerors of old Rome, the "death, tribute, or the Koran" of the conquering Turk. On that day Kentneky must not be wanting. I therefore urge upon you all, especially the committees appointed by the McClellan meeting, to see that the organization of the various precipots, is e organization of the various precincts or feet. Let no intimidation deter you from the our fathers. Chalrman of McClellan Club.

This impressive and awakening invocation is not more apidicable to the voters of Mason county than to the voters of every other county in the Commonwealth. It should impress and awaken the voters of Kentneky everywhere, not excepting the field and the camp. And it The heart of every true Kentuckian, whether soldler or civilian, must burn to answer the summons of this venerable and gallaut cltizen, whose voice is the voice of Kentucky

In our Washington despatch of yesterday noon the reporter says: "The Kenineky negro troops make quite a scusation in Baltimore, and the comparison between them and the negro troops raised hereabouts are all lu favor of the Western article." We are not surprised at this, for, when the Federal recrniting officers stole or enticed away our slaves, they picked out all the finest and most stalwart and left all others un-teuched. Slaves are undoubtedly the best portion of the African race in our country, for as a class the Eastern free negroes are vastly their inferiors, both physically and morally. But the more we see and read of the employment of the Africans as soldiers in our civil war the deeper we convinced of its impolicy, and the more completely are we satisfied that as a general thing they are not fitted for military service. On Suuday last one hundred and forty prisouers of war were forwarded from this city, destined for Camp Chase. As white soldiers could not be spared for a guard, a detachment from a colored regiment was detalled, of course under its white officer. On Sunday night the prisoners cut a hole through the floor of one of the cars, and twenty of them suceceded in making their escape through the opening. This occurred before they reached eymour, and we shall probably see them no ore. We are aware that the same expedient has been used before by prisoners to elude the vigilance of their white guard, but that experiment we do not think has ever been repeated successfully, and the escape on Sunday night would unquestionably have been prevented but for the "military necessity" which compelled the employment of the negroes. We have never known a negro who could resist the enjoyment of a hypnotic luxury, and, for the guarding of prisoners on a night train or the lonely vigils of picket or vedette duty, this predisposition most assuredly renders them unfit. The necessity for using them on Sunday was the first occurrence of the kind, and we trust that all proper provisions will be made to prevent its

recurrence. FROM THE FRONT .-- The latest intelligence from the front, says the Nashville Union of esterday, indicates that the crisis is at hand. Hood succeeded only in capturing a portion of the garrison at Dalton, when Gen, Sherman arrived t Tilton, and the rebel commander (Saturday morning) commenced moving to the westward on the Bridgeport road. Sherman at once commenced moving by the left flank, and kept himself squarely to the south of his antagonist Sunday, Ilood had reached Ship's Gap, in the Taylor Monntain, three miles east of Lafayette, when Sherman's advance came up to his rearguard. A battle is imminent at any moment. Hood's army is entirely cut loose from his comnamications, and can searcely avoid destruction. Communications by courier line are kept np between Sherman and the commandant at Chat-

tanooga. last, Lieutenant Enoch, of the Pass Department at Post Headquarters, issued three hundred and four passes to various parties over the Nashville Railroad. The destination of the parties was Nashviile and intermediate points along the ailroad. No passes are issued to persous desiring to go beyond Nashville, or to those going within the lines of the Department of the Cumberland in search of employment. Many apdications are refused every day.

DESERTER ARRESTED .- Frank Renthom, an ndividual in citizen clothes, was arrested in the city yesterday by the military police and sent to the Barracks prison, charged with being a deserter from his regiment. The police are very questionable motives is not very safe in the city. FTA vote was taken on board the Morning

Star yesterday, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for McClellan. Little Mac, the people's candidate, received three votes to Lincolu's one. An abolition organ says that the McClellan cause "is much straitened." That of the abo-

l'tionists is awfully bent, warped, twisted, crook'd.

Bell's Life in London, of the 8th, says neith Bell's Life in London, of the 8th, says neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the stakes. It recommends Coburn to accept Mace, schallenge to fight in England, either to close four referees, or allow the Editor of Bell's Life to name four gentlemen of the press to select a referee from them.

four femilemen of the press to select a referee from them.

The Commercial Advertiser's iLondon letter says: News of the defeat of Early, in his retreat up the Shenandonh Valley, was received vester-day, and caused a further fail of 3 per cent in the Confederate loan, in additition to a like fall which had occurred during the few preceding days. In three weeks the loan has fallen 28 tor cent. er cent.

Gen. Page, and other rebel officers, who ar-

Gen. Page, and other rever one-ta, which are dived by the Coutinental, was detained at Quarantine, and will not be brought to the city for everal days. It is understood they go to Fort Varren.
The Herald's Paris letter says that American confedence and shipped for and within the past ten days have been regularly exposed uthe windows of exchange dealers.

The Cork Examiner says the army clothing factory at Limerick recently made 60,000 suits of clothing for the Confederates, and shipped high probability made by the confederates.

of clothing for the Confederates, and shipped them on blockade-runners.

The Charlottesville Chronicle says that Confederate currency is worthless and recommends it to be burned, and holders be compensated with cotton or bonds. People can then adopt a system of traffic without money.

The Bichmond Euquirer of the 15th says the Federal mortar batterles on Chapin's Farm is nearly completed. These batterles are said to have command of the position.

The Examiner says the people talk about starving, but they better starve than be overrun by Yankees.

The papers also berate the War Department for keeping back that good news which it is believed has been received from Hood's army, and insist on knowing it. They assert they need all the encouragement they can get.

the encouragement they can get.

The Brandon, Miss., Republican says beef eattle recently crossed the Mississippi and passed through there en route for Hood's army.

The Post's Washington special says: The Assistant Secretary of War says it is not yet decided whether the New York and Pennsylvania encolled soldiers will be sent home to yote in No. olled soidiers will be sent home to vote in No ember. No favoritism will be shown to auy State.
The importance of our victory over Hood at

The importance of our victory over Hood at Alatcona was not made apparent by the first report. It appears that there were stored there one and a half million rations, of which Hood was luformed by some women who ascertained the fact. Besides, Alatcona is so situated that with 10,000 men, Hood could have heid the place against ten times bis number. Hood attempted a surprise and capture, but Sherman, as soon as he learned the direction Hood had taken, sent forward three columns of troops with fifteen days' rations at their backs, and signalled the corps to hold the place. How well he beld it is already known.

Sherman, in his official report of his campaign, states that Gen. Howard was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Mc-Pherson by order of the President. Geu. Hooker took offence at this, and was relieved at his own request.

The abolition Editors err alou! that Gen. McClellan is "n peace man." Yes, he is for peace upon the basis of a restored Union, but all those who represent him as for peace on any other basis are wilful and deliberate falsitlers. slanderers, calumniators, liars, and deserve to have their vile tongues bored through and through with their own filthy pens.

gar It is a sad thing to see the New Orleans Little Rock, Natchez, Vicksburg, and Memphis apers reduced down to the humiliation of havig to support Lincoln. liuw the Editors, un less they are fellows imported from the North must in spirit chafe and madden and grit their

from Henry, Owen, Trimble, and Gallatin com ties, preparatory to moving out of the State was impressing, or rather stealing, horse and supplies from the citizens of Carroll con ty-Uuion and secesh alike. GENERAL LYON.-The rebel General Lyon, at last accounts, was in the vicinity of Prince ton with about seven hundred men. No at ack was made on Clarksville on Sunday,

that on Saturday Jessee was calling in his forces

though a demonstration was anticipated by the people, and apprehended by the military author &TJames S. Pike, of Wisconsin, not long ago ttered the following sentiment: "I have no loubt the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union Is not worth supporting in connection with the Sonth." And so Mr. Lin. oln appointed him Minister to Holland!

The New York News says that "Forres has driven Roussean to shelter in Nashville.' Pshaw! How did Forrest drive Roussean to Nashville except by running away from him? Gen. Sheridan says, that, in his last batle, he captured "everything that went on wheels." We hope, that, in the next, he will

take everything that goes on legs. The Editor of the New York Times save hat the silence of the Democrats upon certain points shames him. Their silence should shame him far less than his own talk.

We occasionally see a medicine advertised as a "pain-killer." The greatest Paine itiller we have heard of was the commission An Eastern flatterer of General Butler

alls him the "old war-horse." That's not ex-GT A Nashville paper says that Gen. Hooker

"fiery in conneil." We don't want fire at the council-board. Hang fire! These are dark times, and abilition minations and torchlight processions don't

mitigate the darkness. The Government has taxed everythin else that we have, but we must tax our own cu-

If the Confederates would strike for true

berty and substantial rights, let them strike their rebel flag. The abolitionists of Illinois didn't think i important that they should have a man of any markable ability as their candidate for Governor, but they were determined to have at least s gentlemen, the foremost gentleman of their party; and so they nominated Brigadier-General Oglesby. The General, by his graceful and eon teons bearing in his electioneering speeches, is evidently coming fully up to the high and glow. ing expectations of his friends. We find a report of a late speech of his in Pike county. Addressing himself to the Democrats in his andience, this Chevalier Bayard, this Sir Walte Raleigh, this Count de Grammont, is reported

You threatened, d—d you, that you would resist the draft. Well, the draft is now upon you, and is being enforced, and why don't you carry out your threats? Why don't you realis? I can tell you why. It is because you are a fraid to resist, you G—d td—d snotty-nosed sons of b—s? You copyrcheads talk about a free ballot or a free fight! Now, if I am elected Governor of Illinois, and I tell you I will be, I'll give you free ballots and free bullets, G—d d—n you, to your hearts' contents.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's fither, by the Rev. Themms J. Flaber, on the 11th lines. Talburt Barnes to Mrs. Julia Taylon (nee Runner), eldest dampher of Coleman Runner, Esq., all of Nelson county, Ky.

On the 19th lines, at the residence of the bride's faither, in Woodsouville, Keithicky, by the Rev. Jas. C. Rush, Wr. Bex. Chash and Miss Magous R. Garners.

On Sunday, the 16th Inst., al 13 o'ch ck thy child of George and Kate Meedows, ght months, and fourteen days. On the 17th instant, Henry Guy. At Spring Grove Plantation, Carroll county, Miss., of the 21st of August, Mrs. Maggir M., wite of S. T. Good vu, a native of Kentucky.

OBITUARY. Deputed this life, on the 15th of August, 1361, Mr. MULL. P. PIGLLAUS.

It coulded to this notice was born in the country of ushington, Ky., July 9, 1804, and, at the sac of nine was noved, with his inther, James Phillips, to Nelson 18ty, Ky., where he lived until his death. On the of Sptendber, 1828, he married Miss Lucipids 194nd.

J. H. M. MORRIS

WILDER & MORRIS, General Brokers Commission Merchants,

NO. 33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Storage for Free and Bonded Goods, ol9 d&wtJanl PALWER'S

VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION IS THY Great Medicine for the Skin! IT CURES THE MOST IS SIGNIFICANT PIMPLE

Thousands have been Restored to Society Through the instrumentality of this great skin puri fier, who had been living lives of obscurity on accoun-placementality orap ion on the lace. It is THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER. Tan sun-bury, and freckles are speedily removed by its new, leaving the skin soft and fair as an infant's. It will also remove warts without faith a builte of Palmer's Vouetahle 'Comet'i Eviton. It is the sov-cretar remedy for a thousand and one like to which all are subject. For

BURNS AND SCALDS It is invaluable, removing all p in and soreness most specify. CUTS, BRUISES, AND SCRATCHES, When bound up is this Lotien, will soon be forgetten. Chilibiains and freated feet are cared by two thorough applications eccording to directions. This is worth the price of a dozen builts to any one; and, which be there, the chibbits will not return. For said by druggitte generally a LAGER, Agent, SOLUNE ALMER, No. 36 West Fourth street, Cincinnatt, WILSON, PETER, & OO, Wholessic Agents, Louisville, Ky.

WE ARRIGHEIVING OUR FALL AND WINTER DRY GOUDS. NOTIONS, &c., and in a few days our stock will be full and complete in every line.

We invite the attention of our FRIENDS and the TRAPE in general to an examination of our stock, and we promise to sell Goods at the lowest prices.

It daws m. TRABELE, DAVIS, & CO. TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEPENDENTLY RICH. For thirty-five cente I will inform every Lady or gentleman how I made \$80,000, and how they can do the same. All letters unswered the seme day they are received. Address C. WILSON WHITE, P. O. Box \$27, Toledo, Lucas co., Obio.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, - No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND. NEW YORK. WILLIAM WEIGHT. 38 dewisly

BATCHELCH'S HATE DYE, THE EEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S colebrated Hair Dye the ill effects of had dyes, and a vi orates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns of

pleadid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. 60 The Genuine is eigned WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. SI Barclay Street, New York. (Late 183 Broadway and 16 Bond att

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, DRAWN DAILY at COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

MURRAY, EDDY, & Co., Managers. Tickets from \$1 to \$10. ORDERS FOR TICKETS PROMPTLY ATTENDED Mulana scut free of charge.

MURRAY, EDDY. & CO.,
Main street, near Second.
LOUISVILLE, KV.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! WE HAVE BEST IN A SLEEPERST FORE TO WEIGHT AND LOUIS fast enough to nil orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have now as he are respected in the major that we will have those to make any to the weight of the second of the seco

Employment at Your Own Homes THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOL-LAKS weekly! No utelsile required except the return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN,
old didwd No. 74 Bleecker street, N. Y.

Eentucky Female College. THE INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAP-TIETS O'Shelty county, Ky., will recomm, mader t e direction of Rev. J. W. Goodman and Rev. T. M. Vators, A. M., Frincipals, on the Birth Monday in September, 1861, and Giove the second west of Jane.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

TWESTY-FOURTH SESSION. TWENTY-FULTH SESSION.

"ILE TWENTY FULTH SESSION OF BETHANY CHALE'SE will commence on the first
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